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FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY KEEP EUROPE ASTIR

Growing Popularity of M. Delcasse Is Understood by Powers, Who See Change of Policy in His Return

SOCIALISM GAINING

New Factor Coming Into Power in Berlin and Vienna Is Also Decrying Italy's Policy in Regard to Tripoli

The cabinet changes in France; the rise of socialism in Germany; the seething politics of Austria-Hungary, and the dissatisfaction which is apparently growing in Italy over the war with Turkey are discussed in the light of recent events in the following special review of European affairs.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the moment of writing that most wonderful of views, "the prospect of Europe," is full of varied interest, both to one who has an eye and interest only for effects, and to the one who looks deeper for causes. In France the stream of events is tumbling over rough places. A ministerial crisis has come and gone, the Caillaux cabinet, to the surprise of no one, has resigned. "Le Cabinet Poincaré" has taken its place and from every kiosk on every boulevard in France the news bills proclaim "La Déclaration Ministérielle."

Cabinet crises in France are frequent, so frequent as to be little accounted of, yet the crisis of the past week has had at least one moment of deep significance—the brief interlude of Jan. 10th when, just after the dramatic resignation of M. de Selves, M. Caillaux, in a desperate effort to bolster up a discredited government, actually asked M. Delcasse—the scapegoat of 1905; the chief promoter and strong friend of the triple entente, the man who would have fought Germany seven years ago, and who was removed from the Quai d'Orsay by Rovier—asked him to take over the vacant portfolio of the foreign office. And M. Delcasse accepted, but on the conditions, the deep significance of which the rapid march of events—the resignation of M. Caillaux within a few hours of the offer—did much to obscure. Yet those who have been watching carefully have seen and understood the import of M. Delcasse's stipulation that his "entrée au Quai d'Orsay" should not infer his acceptance of that foreign policy of the late cabinet "qui avait abouti à l'accord franco-allemand." Germany and Austria have seen and understood also, and with Delcasse every day growing in popularity and influence, the German and Austrian financier sees the savings of the French rentier further away than ever.

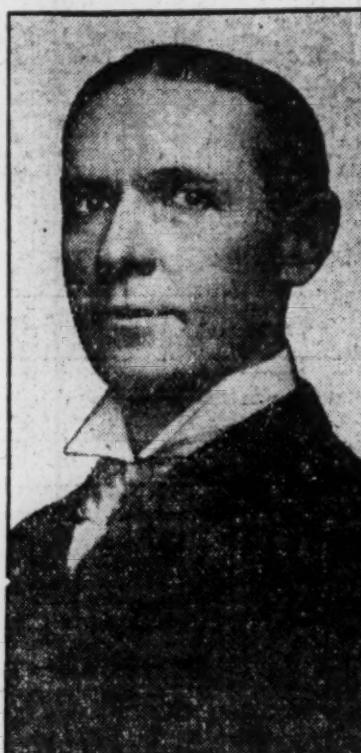
Socialism Sweeps Germany

But Germany has also other troubles. If the stream of events in France is tumbling over rough places, in Germany it is rolling full flooded and bank high. Socialism is "sweeping the country." A short time ago it was pointed out in these columns that the question par excellence in Germany today was the question of socialism, and the result so far of the Reichstag elections now in progress all go to prove the view. Everywhere the Socialists are winning the day. In the first ballots they have gained 64 seats, and polled 4,238,919 votes out of the 12,188,337 votes actually cast. The strong "national cry" of the great "center" party is losing its force, and evidence is not wanting that the German, who has heard little else since the days of Bismarck, is inclined to mutter "Wolf! Wolf!" and vote for the Socialist.

"In a district west of Berlin," says the Berliner Tageblatt, "inhabited almost exclusively by well-to-do people of the upper classes—higher officials, retired army officers, bankers, merchants, and

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

IEWS DIFER ON MONETARY REFORM



PROF. JOSEPH F. JOHNSON
Who favors Aldrich plan

MONETARY REFORM



PROF. GARRETT DROPPERS
Who opposes Aldrich plan

MARYLAND LEADERS IN EDUCATION AND POLITICS IN BOSTON

Presidents of State Senate and Johns Hopkins Head Party Which Inspects Technology and Harvard

INSTITUTE PLANNED

Southern Commonwealth Expects to Expend \$1,500,000 in Establishing a School Within a Short Time

Jesse B. Price, president of the Maryland Senate, and Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University headed a delegation of 22 persons who inspected the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University today.

The Maryland party is on a tour through the prominent eastern schools with an idea of determining how Johns Hopkins University can best establish a school of technology.

It is now the idea of the state to expend an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for this purpose. It will be impossible for Maryland to start as did the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 50 years ago with a small organization to be developed gradually into an institution large enough to fit the industrial needs of the state of Maryland.

It must start with an equipment able to handle 200 engineering students and instead of acquiring its own experience, it must rely on what has proved to be the best practices at the most successful engineering schools.

The members of the party expressed themselves as much impressed with Technology. Day before yesterday the schools of the University of Pennsylvania were visited; yesterday Columbia in the forenoon and Yale in the afternoon.

This morning was devoted to the Institute of Technology and this afternoon the delegation will conclude their inspection tour with Harvard.

In the absence of Richard C. Mac-

(Continued on page six, column three)

MASTER BUILDERS' COMMITTEE TO HEAR DOCK BOARD PLANS

ALDRICH PLAN MEANS WALL STREET'S RULE SAYS LESLIE M. SHAW

Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board of port directors will speak on plans and the scope of the work of that board before the newly organized committee on docks and public works of the Master Builders Association at the rooms of the port officials at the State House on Monday at 11 a.m.

The builders' association new committee, of which James W. Rollins is chairman, Charles R. Gow vice-chairman and William H. Sayward clerk, is one of a number of committees into which the membership of the association has recently been divided. The purpose of this committee on docks and public works is to cooperate with the port of Boston directors, the city's public works department and to be of all possible help and benefit.

Letters have been sent to the port officials, Mayor Fitzgerald and Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, pledging cooperation, and answers have been received by the builders' committee voicing appreciation and assurance that any support and help would be acceptable.

Among other purposes of the new committee, it will consider bills before the Legislature effecting subjects within its field of activity.

The committee is made up of firms which in turn will delegate individuals to represent them.

The following firms are the members of the committee on docks and public works:

Aberthaw Construction Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Edwards & Monahan Company, John L. Goss, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, P. S. Huckins Company, Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., George McQueen Company, William L. Miller, W. A. Norton Company, estate of Patrick O'Riordan, Pigeon Hill Granite Company, Casper Range, Rockport, Granite Company, Soley & Blair, Inc., T. Stuart & Son Company, Warren Bros. Company, Whidden & Co., Inc.

FORMER OFFICER GUEST OF HONOR

George H. Martin, former secretary of the board of education, was the guest of honor at the social reunion of the Bridgewater Normal Association, which was held today in Kingsley hall, Ford building.

Included in the list of speakers were David Sneden, state commissioner of education; the Rev. Edward Cummings and Dr. George H. Martin, former secretary of the board of education.

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

ENGINEERS ARE SOON TO REPORT ON PLANS FOR NEPONSET RIVER

Within a few weeks it is expected that a report will be made to the state board of health by the engineers who are now surveying the Neponset river, with the recommendations now being formulated by Edmund M. Blake, engineer in charge. Survey of the section from the Mattapan Mills in Hyde Park to the historic Paul's bridge in Milton is practically completed.

It is understood that important changes involving the contour of the residential section of Hyde Park, Milton, Norwood and Dedham, and resulting in a system as beautiful as any of the present metropolitan park reservations, will be recommended.

While the \$150,000 appropriated for the purpose may not be sufficient to complete the work, a season of the year was chosen when the work could be economically done. In fact it would be almost impossible to do the work at any

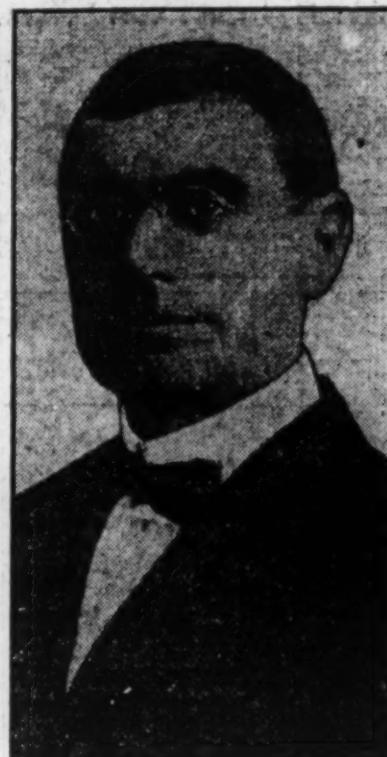
(Continued on page eleven, column three)

CA MONITOR "SITUATION" AD. IS
THE SUREST WAY OF TELLING
YOUR STORY TO THE MAN LOOKING
FOR A WORKER. WHY NOT TRY IT
IF YOU ARE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?
YOUR FRIENDS WILL DOUBTLESS
BE GLAD TO HEAR ABOUT THE FREE
"EMPLOYMENT" COLUMNS.

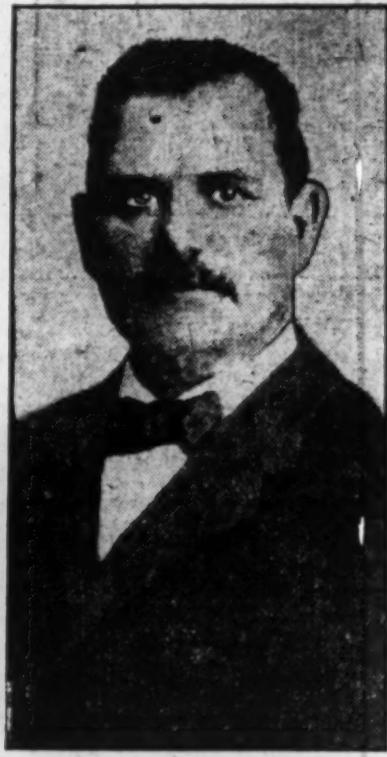
POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....4c To Foreign Countries.....5c

Mill City's Executive Who Asks Fair Play for Lawrence During Strike

Head of the Lawrence
Police Department Who Is
for State Textile Inquiry



MICHAEL A. SCANLON
Mayor of Lawrence



CORNELIUS F. LYNCH
Director of public safety, Lawrence

LAWRENCE TAKES FIRST REAL STEPS TO END THE STRIKE

Central Labor Union Treasurer Calls Meeting of Representatives of All Workers for Sunday Afternoon

GOV. FOSS IS VISITED

Habeas Corpus Proceedings for Release of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti Postponed to Tuesday

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The first real step toward a settlement of the strike of 25,000 mill operatives here, was taken today when James R. Remzie, treasurer of the Central Labor Union, and treasurer also of the fund for aiding destitute strikers, called a meeting of representatives of all workers, to be held at C. L. U. headquarters tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

This is the first official action taken by any labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is taken to mean that the powerful influence of the A. F. of L. will be thrown into the breach in common with the Industrial Workers of the World, which organization is a rival labor organization of the A. F. of L.

Treasurer Remzie said the first call was quietly issued Thursday in an unofficial way. This was done, he explained, so that he could feel out the sentiment of the strikers who belong to the F. W. W. The response has been better than he ever expected, he said this afternoon, and at tomorrow's meeting every class of mill operatives will be represented at the meeting.

The meeting will consider exactly and in greatest detail every concession demanded from the mill owners here. Regardless of what organization they belong to, a committee will be appointed to wait upon the mill owners and ask the granting of these concessions.

When South Bay is filled, streets will be laid out, according to the plan. This will provide the necessary facilities for the Grand Trunk.

E

EXTENSION OF FIRE LIMITS REPORT NOT ACCEPTED BY COUNCIL

FISH DEALERS BID FOR POSITIONS AT T WHARF AUCTION

Locations where the fish dealers will be found on the new fish pier, now under construction at South Boston, when the fish market moves over there probably next year, were decided upon at an auction held at 17½ T wharf.

The favored positions at the head of the pier as well as those all along the wharf are auctioned off every ten years, when each dealer pays a bonus for the place he desires on a lease of a decade, the sum to be paid each year. This sum is in addition to the rent of the shed.

The premiums varied from 25 cents to \$36, the lowest being for the position at the end of the pier and the highest for the head. There will be 44 dealers on the new pier, according to the sale of location. Just before the auction new officers of the Boston Fish Market Corporation were elected for the ensuing year as follows: William J. O'Brien, president; George M. Ingalls, first vice-president; M. D. Freeman, second vice-president; M. P. Shaw, treasurer, and the following board of directors—L. B. Goodspeed, F. J. O'Hara, Sr.; Albert E. Watts and E. A. Rich.

In the back of the watch was the inscription, "Presented to Walter L. (Continued on page six, column two)

SCHOOL VOTERS EXPENDED \$2269

Expenditures of the School Voters League in the recent campaign for the school committee were filed today at the office of the city clerk by N. Dexter McCormick, treasurer. The receipts were \$1669.03 and the expenditures \$2209.83, making a deficit of \$600.80. Miss Mary Morton Kehew was the largest contributor of the campaign, giving \$1000.

LONGBOAT WINS IN SCOTLAND
(By the United Press)
EDINBURGH, Scot.—Tom Longboat of Canada defeated Hans Holmer of America and W. Kohlmaier of Finland in a 15-mile match race on the famous Powderhall course here this afternoon. Longboat's time was 1h. 20m. 42.5s.

The reason for the delay was that the keeper of the jail in Lawrence, Jess J. Brown, against whom the writ was directed, and who has the custody of the two prisoners, through a misunderstanding, had not been served with a writ of notice to the effect that the hearing had been assigned by Justice Braley of the supreme court for 9:30 this morning.

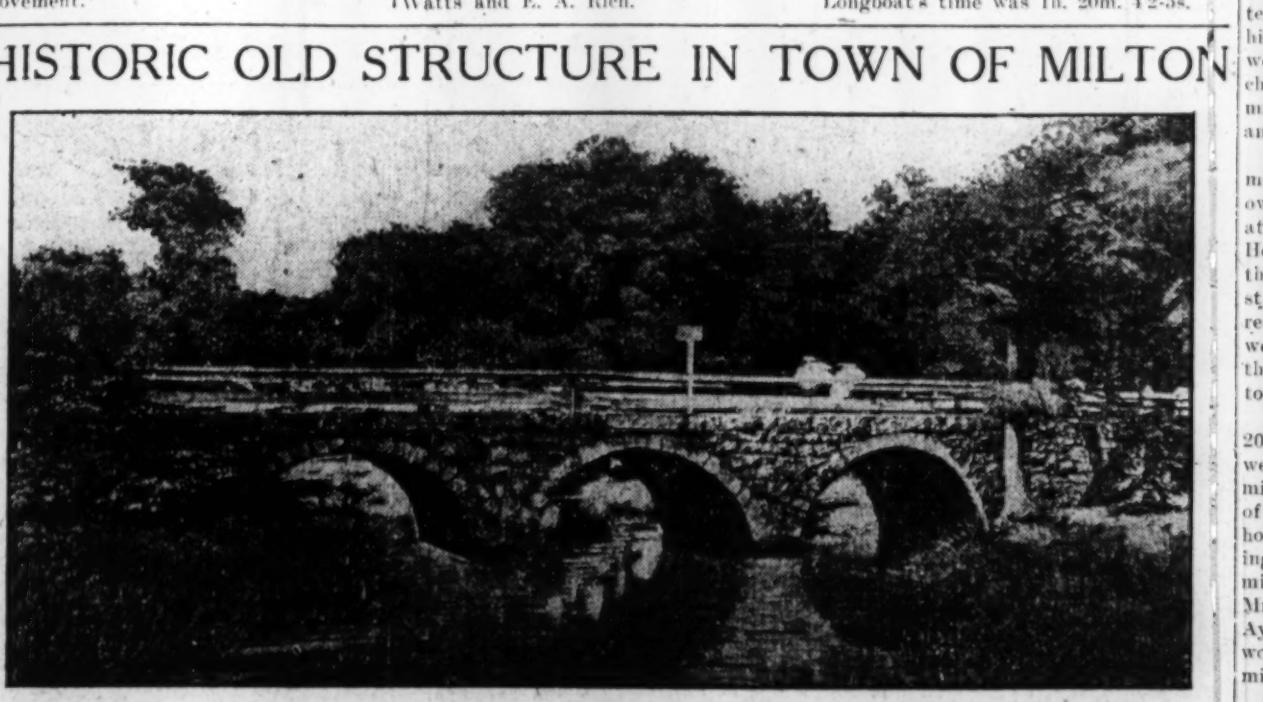
Governor Foss was late in reaching the State House and the Lawrence committee was not able to gain audience with him until after 11 o'clock. When they were finally admitted to the executive chambers, Mr. Smith, acting as spokesman for the delegation, laid their grievance before the Governor.

In a statement on behalf of the committee Mr. Smith said that the mill owners had not treated the strikers right at the beginning of the present strike. He told how early in January, some of the leaders of those who are now on strike approached the mill owners in a reasonable and courteous manner, but were met by indifference and refusals on the part of the mill owners in some cases to give the labor men a hearing.

A committee of two, representing local 20, Industrial Workers of the World, went to the mill agents of the various mills to confer with them about the pay of the mill workers under the new 54-hour law. This, said Mr. Smith, was during the first week in January. The committee of two reported to the local, said Mr. Smith, that they were told at the Ayer mill to leave the building or they would be ejected. At the Wood mill the mill officials refused to see the committee.

At the Washington mill the committee was referred to the Boston office

(Continued on page six, column one)



Paul's bridge and the picturesque wooded shores of Neponset river which is soon to be improved through legislative act

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Talk Football Rules

LONG SCHEDULE FOR MISSOURI VARSITY BASEBALL PLAYERS

Athletic Director Brewer Has Squad of About One Hundred and Fifty Candidates After Positions

HALL IS CAPTAIN

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Prospects for the University of Missouri baseball team this year are said to be as good or better than they were last year, the schedule shows 18 contests on the list, giving to Missouri the Missouri Valley Conference limit, three more than the athletic committee had agreed upon.

During the Easter holidays a 10 days' trip through Kansas and Oklahoma has been arranged. Professor Brewer will accompany the team.

Work started indoors in the baseball cage this week and by March 1 the outdoor work will be begun. An entirely new infield with the exception of Hackney at first base will have to be developed. Of last year's championship team, only Helmreich and Ellis, pitchers; Taylor, left field; Capt. Eugene Hall, center field, and Hackney, first base, are now in the school. Hackney's shoulder may keep him from playing.

Between 100 and 150 men are being considered from which to pick material. The freshman team of last year was unusually strong and a big number of recruits will be selected from it.

Athletic Director Brewer and O. L. Field, assistant coach, will be in charge of the team this season. The schedule is as follows:

March 20—Westminster College of Fulton at Columbia; April 2-3, Kansas at Lawrence; 4-5, Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan; 6, Oklahoma Agricultural College at Stillwater; 7, University of Oklahoma at Norman; 10, Central College at Columbia; 12-20, Ames at Columbia; 29-30, Kansas Agricultural College at Columbia; 31, 2, Ames at Ames; 17-18, Kansas at Columbia.

The University of Wisconsin will make a southern trip in April and will play Missouri in one or two games. Illinois will also play Missouri on a trip she will make south in April.

YALE'S STADIUM PLANS ACCEPTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Definite plans for the new Yale stadium were accepted Friday by the general committee at the most important meeting yet held. The committee declined at the close of the session to announce details of the stadium, which has been accepted. These will be presented to the Yale corporation at its next meeting on Feb. 19.

At Friday's meeting it was decided to choose two undergraduate members as additions to the general committee. Vanderbilt Webb and George Bruce Cottely Jr., of the class of 1913 were selected. It is understood that not only were the building plans ratified, but that a scheme for raising \$5000 needed to finance the proposition was decided upon.

PENN FIVE WINS FROM YALE TEAM

NEW HAVEN—The University of Pennsylvania basketball team defeated Yale here Friday night in a hard fought game by a score of 27 to 17. Pennsylvanians led from the start of the game and won by much better shooting and better play under the basket. Jourdet and Walton starred for Penn and Reilly's all-around play and Osborne's shooting excelled for Yale. The summary follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.—YALE.
Reiley, r.f. 12
Turner, r.f. 11
Pierce, r.f. 11
Swihart, r.g. 11
Walton, l.g. 11
Jourdet, r.g. 11
Sunderland, Keough for Reiley, Bloom for Jourdet, Osborne for Reiley, Bissell for Swihart, Goals from field, Pierces, Walton, 5; Jourdet, 2; Turner, Swihart, 2; Reiley, 2; Starkweather, Goals from foul, Reiley, 5; Turner, 2; Swihart, 2; Osborne, 2; Reed, 1. Thorpe, 1. Umphreys, 2. Reed, Time, 20-min. halves.

TO TRY PITCHER CHESBRO

NEW YORK—John Chesbro, formerly the crack pitcher of the New York American League Club, who has been out of the game for the last two years, will be tried out again by Manager Wolverton. He will be taken on the training trip, and if he shows any of his old-time form, he will be retained. Chesbro is now on the club's ineligible list, and will have to apply to the national commission for reinstatement. Roy Hartnett, third baseman, and J. L. Curry, a recruit second baseman from Reading, sent in their signed contracts to the management Friday.

YALE 1915 HOCKEY TEAM WINS

ANDOVER, Mass.—Yale's freshman hockey team defeated the Andover seven Friday by a score of 2 to 1. It was Andover's second defeat of the season. The feature of the game came shortly after the opening of the second half. Heron, the freshmen's cover point, took the puck near Yale's cage and, skating through the entire Andover team, shot a pretty goal.

SEVERAL CHANGES SEEM SURE IN GRIDIRON RULES

Rules Committee to Vote Today in New York City on Plans Proposed by Various Football Experts—Forward Pass and Onside Kick Considered

NEW YORK—That several changes will be made today in the football rules as they existed during the season of 1911 at the second meeting of the rules committee at the Holland house is practically certain following the discussion held in the opening meeting Friday. Many different schemes were proposed, but no action was taken on any of them. The discussion continued long into the night, and after all the plans are talked over the committee will adopt a few changes which are expected to bring about a better balance between the offensive and defensive possibilities of the game.

Among the plans which came up for consideration were to cut down the number of yards necessary in three down from 10 to 8, also to allow the forward pass to be used as a scoring play permitting it to be thrown over the goal line. Another was to drop the on-side kick entirely. Still another was to cut down the number of yards to be gained in three down between the 25-yard line and the goal from 10 yards to five. Some one also offered the innovation of four downs instead of three.

There was also much discussion about the forward pass. It was said that some of the rule makers are in favor of eliminating it entirely, while others want all restrictions taken away so it will be permissible to make a forward pass for any distance and from any place behind the scrimmage line. There seems to be a general desire to eliminate all restrictions concerning the onside kick, and one of the members proposed that the neutral zone between the two lines of scrimmage be done away with.

A general discussion of the rules kept the committee busy all day and evening behind closed doors. Many of the plans proposed have merit, while others will not be considered very seriously. The members of the committee present were Walter Camp, Yale, and Alternate Ar-

thur Howe; P. D. Haughton, Harvard; W. N. Morice of Pennsylvania, alternate for Dr. Carl E. Williams; James F. Sheldon of Chicago, alternate for A. A. Stagg; Park Davis, Princeton; F. D. Berrien, Annapolis; Joseph Beacham, Cornell; Dr. H. L. Williams, Minnesota; James A. Babcock, Haverford; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; Lieut. V. W. Cooper, West Point; W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt; C. W. Savage, Oberlin, and S. C. Williams, Iowa.

When the committee met Friday morning several well known football men appeared before the committee and gave their ideas in relation to the improvement of the game. Among these were W. H. Edwards and Addison Kelly of Princeton, G. F. Sanford, Carl Flanders and Herman Olcott of Yale, Glen Warner of Carlisle, George Ade, Yale; Paul Daniels, Annapolis, and Edward Cochems, Wisconsin.

Cochems had the most novel plan of the whole lot. He wants the game changed so that each team will be permitted to make five rushes with the ball and then give it to the other team for five attempts at advancing the ball. The plan is to alternate the attack after every five rushes. This plan will not be seriously considered.

Seven members of the committee represent the National Collegiate Athletic Association, of which Capt. P. E. Pierce is president. This organization was instrumental in changing the rules a few years ago and this year the organization instructed the committee to follow out the plans outlined by Dr. H. L. Williams, the chairman of the football committee. This body favors the removal of all restrictions on the forward pass and five yards to gain in three down between the 20-yard line and the goal. It is very likely that some plan of this kind will be adopted. No team since the new code was adopted has ever developed the on-side kick to a state of perfection, and it is not improbable that this play will be stricken from the code.

Although Professor Everett has other work to do, he is so placed during the summer that he will be able to leave his work at any reasonable time for the purpose of measuring boats, and so should be able to measure as many as are necessary during the season.

There has been considerable discussion of this matter, but this move of the Eastern Yacht Club is the first attempt that has been made to get Massachusetts bay clubs to take part in concerted action.

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DR. FIELD URGES BILL GIVING TO INDIVIDUALS CLAM FISHING RIGHTS

Big Development of Industry Seen by Chairman of State Commission if Measure Is Enacted Into Law

RETURNS ARE QUICK

Advantages to Both the State and Shellfish Cultivators Under the Plan Outlined Are Pointed Out

"There is no reason why persons along the shores of Massachusetts should not raise clams just as they raise strawberries, if legislation recommended by this board and now before the Legislature is enacted," said Dr. George W. Field, chairman of the state commissioners on fisheries and game.

"There is no more reason why we should depend on circumstances for our clam supply than that we should depend on them for our strawberries."

Dr. Field explained that a bill, submitted by the commission, provides for the leasing by the state to individuals of public rights for clam fishing. The state in 1880 authorized towns to lease such rights, but, according to Dr. Field, the towns did relatively little, so now it is proposed to give individuals the opportunity.

He said that Rhode Island received \$13,000 income last year from shellfish rights and that the opportunity in Massachusetts for development of clam growing was excellent. Individuals already are exercising such rights to quahogs and oysters. Buzzards Bay, and in fact any section of the ocean shore, excepting the rocky stretches, Dr. Field said, offer excellent possibilities for clam culture. Now, he said, great quantities of the young clams go to waste because they are destroyed by horseshoe crabs and cockles.

Returns from clam cultivation are quicker than from most industries, for the clam is of good size and is in every way suitable for use when two years old, and great increase in production is easily possible. Under care, one quart planted often yields eight quarts when dug.

A hearing on the bill mentioned and also measures dealing with the subject, presented by Representative Tewksbury of Winthrop, and Senator Schofield of Ipswich, before the committee on fisheries and game, has been set for Feb. 26 at 10:30 a.m. at the State House.

The commission's bill provides that the "board of commissioners on fisheries and game, acting directly or through a deputy commissioner appointed for that purpose, may by writing under their hands grant and lease for such a term of years not exceeding five, subject to renewal, as they in their discretion may deem for the public good, to any citizen of the commonwealth to plant, cultivate and dig clams, quahogs and other food and bait mollusks upon and in any areas below high water mark upon the sea coast or in any flats and estuaries within the limits of the commonwealth, not, however, impairing the private rights of any persons."

The license may not be assigned to any person, and it shall not be granted if its exercise would materially obstruct navigable waters. A hearing must be held, after advertising, also before a license can be granted.

The license shall describe by metes and bounds the flats and creeks so appropriate, and shall be recorded by the city or town clerk before it shall have any force. The licensee shall pay to the board commissioners on fisheries and game such sums per acre, not exceeding \$10 an acre, as the commissioners shall deem to be the relative value of the land licensed, and this money shall be turned into the treasury of the commonwealth.

The licensee shall have the exclusive use of the areas described in the license during the time specified therein and may, in an action of tort, recover treble damages of any person who without his or their consent, takes or digs clams or other food or bait mollusks from such areas described in the license during the continuation of that license.

The commission on fisheries and game is authorized by the bill to make such provisions as will provide for surveying, charting and protecting the areas so leased, as may from time to time seem expedient or necessary to protect, conserve and develop the shellfisheries within the commonwealth.

In case any licensee for two years shall fail to use and occupy the grant for the purpose specified in the license, the commissioners may revoke the license and that territory may be declared eligible for releasing.

The area leased within any town or city shall not at any time exceed two-thirds of that suitable for the production of shellfish. Whoever takes any shellfish from such leased areas or violates any provision of this statute, or of any regulation established by the board commissioners on fisheries and game, shall for every offense pay a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10, the cost of prosecution and three times the value of the shellfish so taken.

Representative Tewksbury's bill is similar in many respects, but places the licensing power in the hands of the mayor and aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns instead of in those of the state commission, and the license

QUINTON HOGG; HIS PHILANTHROPY

Founder of London Polytechnic and How He Became Conversant With Needs of Youth—A Splendid Organizer

(Special to the Monitor)

THE name of Quinton Hogg will ever be remembered in connection with the London Polytechnic, to which object he devoted many years of his life.

Quinton Hogg was born Feb. 14, 1845. His father, James Weir Hogg (originally a Scotch family but now accounted Irish) was a very clever barrister who made his fortune in India and laid the foundation of a brilliant career. His mother was Mary Swinton, a member of a fine old Scotch family. The interest Quinton Hogg took in the training of the young began while he was still young himself.

It was from becoming conversant with the needs of the poor youngsters of the city that he was led to found the Polytechnic, a training industrial school which should minister at once to their moral and physical development and give them opportunities of acquiring practical and scientific knowledge useful to them in their various trades. He was a splendid organizer. Nothing daunted him, and he never spared himself.

The Duke of Argyll, who supplied the preface to his "Life" (written by his daughter, Ethel M. Hogg), says, "Quinton was a brave, honest boy when I first knew him at Eton, taking full part in all wholesome games and pursuits and even using what influence he had with other boys to make them manly, open, respectful and fearless. For nearly 40 years he acted as a man on the same lines. 'Indomitable' is a long word, but I know none better by which to express Quinton's good natured determination of character. The value of his ideas has been proved by the zeal with which other towns have followed his lead in maintaining such training places.

"The poor little beggars who crossed his path in his walks about the city appealed to him, and made a deep impression on him, and it was not long before he felt compelled to do something, as he said, for the little chaps running about the streets.

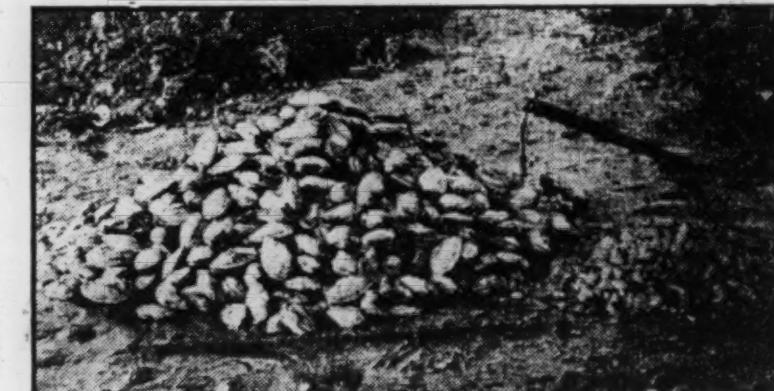
The account of his earliest endeavors is told by him as follows: "My first effort was to get a couple of crossing sweepers whom I picked up near Trafalgar square and offered to teach how to read. With an empty beer bottle for a candlestick and a tallow candle for illumination, two crossing sweepers as pupils, your humble servant as teacher, and a couple of Bibles as reading books, what grew into the Polytechnic was practically started." He also started open-air meetings for the rough Covent Garden porters, and used to visit the lowest districts and many times was even in personal danger. Nothing daunted the young philanthropist, who worked on, winning many men and women from lives of crime. Year by year his work grew and larger premises were procured, until in 1882 the Polytechnic was installed in Regent street. That the first function to be held in it should be a Bible class was symbolic of Quinton Hogg's work.

His great desire was to make the Polytechnic a home to the boys. He moved among them, cheerily greeting familiar faces, yet ever quick to notice a new member and put him at his ease. One boy says of him, "I shall never forget his warm greeting on the first night I went to the Polytechnic. It was raining, and I felt strange and miserable and not sure if I would stay, when he put his hand on my wet shoulder, and

looking into my face said some kind words of welcome, and ended by saying, 'God bless you, my lad.' I felt no doubt then, as to whether I should stay or not. I can never say half that he did for me, but he helped me to lead a truer and better life." No wonder they came to him about everything, for he made each lad feel that he was a personal friend. Any boy who needed advice, comfort or help had only to write and ask him and an immediate opportunity was given to unbend his trouble. His great idea was to develop them in a healthy, normal way, and, indeed, to do all that was in his power to do to influence the spiritual side of their natures he did, by example and influence.

In 1889 Quinton Hogg, through the generosity of friends, founded a Polytechnic at Woolwich; by 1892 there were nearly a thousand members and students; eventually the war office contributed to its support, as a large majority of those who benefited by the Polytechnic were in the employ of the war office. Quinton Hogg was in every respect the most modest of men. He had an intense dislike to publicity or display of any kind. Love was the ruling motive of his life. He spoke little of theory; it was ever his action with him. In his letters to his boys he always emphasized this point. The Polytechnic which he had started and given his entire time to for many years gradually emerged, as he wished it to do, into an independent, self-supporting activity. He was well fitted to undertake a great pioneer work, for he had an enormous capacity for work, and many grateful men today attest to the success of his endeavor to help the boys of London.

BIG YIELD OF MASSACHUSETTS CLAMS



Small pile at right shows those planted and the larger pile shows eight quarts taken out for each one quart of seed

CITY POSTOFFICE BUSINESS GROWS

PHILADELPHIA—Showing increases over 1910 in almost every department of the service, the statement of the business of the Philadelphia postoffice for the year ending Dec. 31, 1911 was made public recently.

The gross receipts were \$7,368,018.10, an increase of \$372,215.96 over the previous year. The total expenses of the department for the year were \$3,073,755.84, which gives a net revenue to the government of \$4,292,262.26, an increase of \$335,042.61 over 1910.

Clerk hire amounted to \$1,483,189.55, an increase over 1910 of \$20,714.66. Carrier and free delivery expenses amounted to \$1,434,947.92, an increase of \$5432.40.

fees are made payable to the local authorities. Such fees are to be \$2, to be paid to the mayor and aldermen and 50 cents to be paid the city or town clerk.

Under this bill the city or town, at any legal meeting called for the purpose, may make such by-laws as the city or town may from time to time deem expedient, to protect and preserve the shellfisheries within that city or town.

The bill also provides a fine of from \$5 to \$10 for violation of its provisions and an additional penalty of \$1 a bushel for shellfish taken in violation thereof.

"What people generally do not understand is the riparian rights," said Dr. Field. "The fundamental principle upon which the shellfish laws of the state are founded is the so-called beach or free fishing right of the people. While in other states shore property extends only to mean high water, in Massachusetts, Maine and Virginia, the earliest states to enact colonial laws, the riparian property holders own to mean low water mark. But by specific exception and according to further provisions of this same ancient law the right of fishing (which includes the shellfisheries) below high water mark is free to any inhabitant of the commonwealth. The act reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every inhabitant who is an householder shall have free fishing and fowling in any great ponds, bays, coves and rivers, so far as the sea ebbs and flows within the precincts of the town where they dwell, unless the free men of the same town or the General Court have otherwise appropriated them."

"It is necessary that some change be made in this law, which at present offers no protection to the planters. Its repeal is by no means necessary as the matter can be adjusted by a simple amendment."

RATIONAL GOLF
By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

RATIONAL GOLF

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In these days of peripatetic golfers, it is no unusual experience for a player to start out on a round over an absolutely unfamiliar course, a proceeding which is productive of mild excitement and sometimes a surprisingly good score. Everyone knows the fearlessness with which he has assayed to carry a bunker some distance away and to his delight has seen the ball clear it perhaps with very little to spare. When he faces the same situation in his second round he remembers how narrow the margin was and proceeds to put a little more into it with the result that he presses instead of hitting the clean, easy shot of his blissful ignorance, and disaster follows. A recent issue of the London Times treats of this strange superiority of the first round of a course over those immediately following:

"There is to most people much of both interest and pleasure in playing over new courses. At the same time it must be admitted that the fun of playing over a new course is different from that to be obtained upon some happy hunting ground. In both cases there are many occasions when the plain, honest, clean-cut stroke is all that is needed and reaps a due reward, nor are there many golfers who are so familiar with it as wholly to despise it; but in the finer points of approaching it is only the well-known course that can give the most exquisite thrill, a difficulty exactly understood and overcome by exactly the same means intended. On the strange course the absolutely honest player will often have to confess that the most that ought to be said for him is that he guessed right.

It is something of a truism that one's first round over a fresh course is likely to be better than one's second or even one's third. In the first round ignorance is sometimes bliss, and the player may all unknowing take the most hideous risks with perfect success and without turning a hair. Nevertheless he would be a bold man who should act up to this common belief and deliberately abstain from a practise round in order to come to the course in absolute ignorance rather than with a half understanding of its perils. There was once a golfer who, being offered by a stranger the five strokes that constituted his legal allowance, demanded six on the ground that his adversary did not know the bunkers, and so would not be afraid of them. This claim, however, was rightly regarded as excessive.

Course vary very greatly in the amount of difficulty that they present to the stranger. The courses of glorious carries over big hills and gloriously big putting greens generally treat the visitor rather kindly. There are, it is true,

apt to be a good many blind strokes, but a blind stroke with a wooden club is not a very difficult matter to a stranger; he has a splendid singleness of purpose, since he has but one thing on which to concentrate his attention, a guide flag or a caddie's head. It is to be sure a very different thing when the blind stroke is not a full one, for to play an iron shot of imperfectly defined length into space is as difficult as it is dull. Those courses, on the other hand, which earn the praise of the sternest moralists as are, a rule, terribly puzzling on a first visit. They have probably very few blind holes—indeed it is in a large measure on that account that the more rigid will allow them to be golf courses at all—but they possess the cunningest and dexterous holes, bogs' backs, and kicks that are far more disturbing; also they have occasionally a bunker hidden behind a bank at just that particular spot where the guileless stranger would least expect to find it. Much more deceitful than wind-swept down, where the greens are as the roofs of houses, unless, indeed, they rather resemble a rackets court with one wall missing; on such courses the local hero is practically invulnerable, and his victim had better take the high line and deny the initial proposition that they are golf courses.

The new scheme of designing golf courses may be said to have made the stranger's task more difficult than it used to be. It is nowadays so often necessary to play from the tee for a particular point in order to get a fairly easy approach instead of an appallingly difficult one. The caddie may give simple directions, but he cannot well explain the whole situation, and it becomes more difficult to do a difficult thing when you only half understand the reason for it. However, whether or not the scheme has, as some people incline to think, been carried to extreme limits, the stranger's hardships at any rate furnish no good argument against it, because a hole should be judged from the point of view of one who knows it, and a stranger has no right to expect that his initiation shall be troublesome and instantaneous.

A first round at St. Andrews leaves the player very often in a state of bewilderment, with his confidence utterly destroyed, but it does not therefore follow that the seventeenth is a bad hole.

LINGUAL PITFALLS

"I'm going to ride at the country," said a Frenchman whose English was not very perfect to a friend in town.

"You should say ride in the country," remarked the friend.

"Ah! yes—very good," responded the Frenchman, "and when I come back I will knock in your door."—Buffalo Commercial

DELEGATES SEEK ROOMS IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Because it is now apparent that the hotels of Baltimore are not going to be able to accommodate the Democratic convention crowd, and because high prices are being asked for rooms at Baltimore, Washington hotel managers are receiving many inquiries for rooms for the national Democratic convention.

It is said there will be no increase in prices in Washington. Express trains will be run between the two cities every hour and as the running time is less than an hour it is expected that many of the convention visitors will make their headquarters here.

MANY PERMITS ISSUED IN 1911
FT. WORTH, Tex.—Fort Worth stands second of the cities of Texas and Arkansas in the amount represented by building permits issued during the past year. Ft. Worth's figures are \$2,972,567, and Dallas, the head of the list, shows \$5,348,132.

Course vary very greatly in the amount of difficulty that they present to the stranger. The courses of glorious carries over big hills and gloriously big putting greens generally treat the visitor rather kindly. There are, it is true,

HARBOR EXPERT TO BE HERE SOON

G. L. Wendemuth, the Hamburg harbor expert who has been engaged by the port directors to make an inspection of Boston harbor, will arrive in Boston on Friday. He will reach New York on the Kaiser August Victoria on the day before.

Herr Wendemuth has supervised the construction of many of the principal harbors of Germany and Holland. He is considered the greatest authority on the subject.

Miss Dowd, the expert corsetiere, is in attendance to demonstrate these world-famous corsets. We will fit and keep in repair free for 6 months every pair of corsets purchased during this sale.

1500 ODD PIECES OF FURNITURE

Will Be Sold at About 50c On the Dollar

Here is the greatest opportunity to buy furniture that was ever offered at this time of the year. Every piece of furniture is honest value—splendidly constructed, and much lower in price than elsewhere. Come today—tomorrow—any day—and share in the wonderful values during this special February Sale.

SIDEBOARDS

\$25.00 Golden Oak Sideboard.....\$12.50
25.00 Imt. Mahogany Sideboard.....\$12.50
25.00 Golden Oak Sideboard.....\$12.50
25.00 Golden Oak Sideboard.....\$12.50

BUFFETS

\$25.00 Golden Oak Buffet.....\$12.50
25.00 Golden Oak Buffet.....\$12.50
25.00 Golden Oak Buffet.....\$12.50
25.00 Golden Oak Buffet.....\$12.50

DRESSERS

\$8.50 Golden Oak Dresser.....\$5.00
14.00 Imt. Mahogany Dresser.....\$8.00
14.00 Early English Dresser.....\$8.00
14.00 Golden Oak Dresser.....\$8.00

EARLY ENGLISH CHAIRS

\$1.00 Child's Rocker.....\$0.50
4.00 Imt. Mahogany Rocker.....\$1.00
4.00 Golden Oak Rocker.....\$1.00
4.00 Imt. Mahogany Rocker.....\$1.00

ROCKERS

4.50 Early English Rocker.....\$1.00
4.50 Early English Rocker.....\$1.00
4.50 Early English Rocker.....\$1.00

BEDS

\$2.50 White Iron Bed.....\$0.98
5.00 White Iron Bed.....\$2.50
5.00 White Iron Bed.....\$2.50
5.00 White Iron Bed.....\$2.50

PARLOR SETS

\$60.00 3-Piece Parlor Set.....\$35.50
50.00 3-Piece Parlor Set.....\$35.00
50.00 3-Piece Parlor Set.....\$35.00

PARLOR CHAIRS

\$1.00 Early English Chairs.....\$0.50
7.00 Early English Chairs.....\$1.50
7.00 Early English Chairs.....\$1.50

NATIVE ARTS OF IMMIGRANTS SHOWN AT SETTLEMENT HOUSES

Selections From Works on View There Are Made for Loan Exhibition at the Museum

PRELIMINARY to the loan exhibition that is to represent the native arts of the Boston immigrant population and which will open at the Museum of Fine Arts on Feb. 15, local displays are now to be seen at the settlement houses. The hidden treasures that have been brought to light for these local exhibitions include embroideries, lace, hand-wrought silver, iron and brass, costumes, cameos, jewelry, furniture, wood carving, vases, glass, illuminated work and books. The exhibitions have been visited already by competent judges who selected from each of them a certain number of objects that are to be sent to the museum for the final exhibition.

It may be said that the idea of making the Boston public more familiar with the beautiful things to be found in the homes of its immigrant population had its inception some years ago in the Italian exhibition held under the auspices of Denison house at Franklin Union. The event was a revelation to many, who had not even dreamed of the existence of so many valuable articles in the households of their Italian neighbors. The event also gave opportunity for these new residents and Bostonians to meet on the basis of a common interest, and in that respect it was likewise a forerunner of the coming exhibition at the museum.

Since then other small exhibitions

have been held at the settlement houses, and a more recent Italian exhibition at the Grundmann studios, but none of these, although they are extremely interesting and illuminating, have attracted the larger public. It was proposed last autumn, therefore, that the settlements cooperate with the art museum to arrange for an exhibition representing the native arts of the foreigners in every part of Boston, and which should continue at least three weeks. This proposal was heartily seconded by Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum, and there was formed a committee which included Miss Esther G. Barrows, head resident of the women's residence of South End house; Miss Jean Gordon, of Denison house; Miss Adeline Moffat, originally a painter by profession and for some years supervisor of social work in several neighborhood centers, and Misses Sarah Flint and Florence Paul, both of the museum.

For many weeks the committee and settlement residents have been working zealously to arouse interest in the project and to get track of interesting articles that have been brought to this country for household use merely to be preserved as heirlooms for reasons of sentiment. As a result of the committee's work, Italians, Irish, Greeks, Russians, Syrians, and people of other nationalities have been bringing their possessions to the settlements for the last fortnight, and when the displays were opened on Thursday morning they were as attractive as they were unique. Candelsticks that had been in families for years, exquisite Irish crocheted work, garments that had belonged to notable people, including a cloak once worn by a member

of the Italian royal household, curious bits of mosaic jewelry, strange looking cooking utensils, all had a place in the several exhibits. The people of the neighborhoods have been coming in during the day and especially at evening to gaze and admire, and the settlement workers have seized the opportunity to inform them fully about the approaching exhibit at the museum. So much interest has been aroused that the success of the museum exhibition seems assured.

The articles selected by the judges for the museum display are to be packed and transported to that institution and later returned to the settlements by workers chosen by the museum directors and at the museum's expense. In this, as in all else that the museum has done to support this novel project, the policy followed has been one of intelligent liberality. Settlement workers and museum directors are united in believing that the museum should serve the whole public. Such an enterprise as the one just described would seem to fulfill that purpose admirably, for there is little doubt that the native American and the immigrant will both gain in education by an examination of the beautiful things the people have brought into this city from beyond the seas. The American who has not yet been abroad will be given an insight into the customs and home life of these people abroad, and the immigrant will learn to place a new value on the treasures from his fatherland.

Arrangements have been made for special Saturday and Sunday programs, at the museum, details in connection with which are to be announced later.

NEARER TO CHOICE OF ROUTE FOR CANADA OCEAN TO GREAT LAKES WATERWAY PROJECT

St. Lawrence River-Welland Canal Plan Favored by Majority at Ontario Public Gathering

BERLIN, Ont.—Choice of a route in Canada for navigation from the Atlantic ocean to the Great Lakes has narrowed down until it lies between the Georgian bay proposition and a waterway through the St. Lawrence river and the Welland canal, as a result of the recent meeting here at which was launched "the Great Waterways Union of Canada." The Georgian bay route is strongly advocated, and yet the majority of people assembled at the meeting favored the other proposed plan of securing a direct waterway to and from the Atlantic.

The province of Ontario is the strongest objector to the Georgian bay canal plan. Its people think they will be left in the lurch by the acceptance of any plan that does not find its starting point in the northwest portion of Lake Superior. This idea was brought out strongly in a resolution introduced at the meeting by J. W. Lyon of Guelph and seconded by Mayor C. M. Graham of London.

In part the resolution said that "this meeting protests against the apparent attempt to stampede the people in favor of the so-called Georgian bay canal, which, in the opinion of this meeting, and in the opinion of the best engineers and experts, is not practical."

Be this as it may, the part of the resolution referring to the prospective business to be obtained is significant. It reads as follows:

"That something should be done of a practical nature is emphasized by the fact that the Erie barge canal from Buffalo to New York is fast approaching completion and will be ready for

actual business within three years from date. Increasing the size of barges from 250 tons to 3000 tons and lessening the cost of transportation on grain from two to three cents a bushel is sufficient to capture the entire business and put out of commission the inland marine of the Dominion of Canada; we submit instead that with improvements pending final completion to admit ocean vessels to the upper lakes, Canada would retain its carrying trade and in a great measure that of the adjoining republic. Transportation of grain, merchandise, etc., from the great West would be reduced in cost by from one half to two thirds, increasing the value of every acre of land in the Canadian Northwest. Portions of this work can be accomplished in time to prevent the loss of business by reason of the Erie barge canal, and the work as a whole is the natural supplement of the hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the past for the general system of railways running from east to west."

It is also advanced by the sponsors of the resolution that millions of horsepower from the St. Lawrence would be made available as a result of the proposed canal route.

Support of Movement

As one result of the Berlin gathering there was organized the Great Waterways Union of Canada." Like the meeting of 10 years ago the recent one was brought about through the efforts of D. B. Detweiler of Berlin. Mayors of many Canadian cities and presidents of boards of trade have joined in the movement for improved waterways in Canada.

It is the avowed purpose of those who are backing the St. Lawrence and Welland route to the sea that this canal enterprise shall be a lakes to ocean waterway in the fullest sense of the designation. In a pamphlet issued by

Mr. Detweiler a number of prominent men give their opinions as to the merit of the newest plan for such communication.

As against the Georgian bay canal, which would extend from the Georgian bay to Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, the advocates of the other plan state that the more southern route will be an advantage. After utilizing the lakes and improving the present Welland canal so as to make Lake Erie and Lake Ontario more like one inland water, the St. Lawrence river will be used from where the river joins the lake at the latter's eastmost tip.

Canada, like the rest of the American continent, is basing great expectations on the opening of the Panama canal. Further than this, in the United States Senate last June Senator Townsend of Michigan introduced a resolution to the effect "that for the purpose of improving the St. Lawrence river from the Great lakes, the President of the United States is authorized and directed to enter into an agreement with the Dominion of Canada, which shall provide, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, for a waterway of sufficient depth and width to accommodate deep-water or sea-going vessels, for the common use of both countries."

Advocates of the plan generally believe that whatever may be done in the matter of better waterways for Canada will prove a benefit to both nations. The question is for the people in the Dominion to decide which route offers the greater advantage in order to get from the upper lake region to the seaboard.

Dickens' centenary night proper, as planned by the committee, will be in Tremont Temple on Wednesday evening, with a lecture on "Charles Dickens and America" with stereopticon views. The Twentieth Century Club is to give a conversation at its rooms from 3 to 5 o'clock on that same day.

The Dickens carnival to be given in the First Universalist church of Arlington, under the direction of Mrs. Frank Bott and the auspices of the Samaritan Society, will be held on Feb. 15 instead of on next Wednesday as originally intended.

SENATOR URGES A NEW RAILWAY

WASHINGTON—Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, has introduced into the Senate the replica of a bill now pending before the House which calls for the extension of the lines of the Washington Railway & Electric Company through Cleveland park and thence out Massachusetts avenue to the district line.

The new line is to begin at the junction of the tracks of the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway & Electric Company at Eighteenth street northwest, thence along the existing tracks on the Calvert street bridge to Connecticut avenue.

LAWRENCE TAKES FIRST REAL STEPS TO END THE STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

of the American Wool Company, continued Mr. Smith. A typewritten letter was prepared by the local and sent by special delivery to William M. Wood asking for a reply before the next pay-day. This reply was asked for either through the papers or by letter. The letter was ignored so far as the labor men knew.

At the same time, the different nationalities represented among the mill workers were holding meetings, said Mr. Smith, and it was decided that as the mill people had refused to accede to the request of the workers, to declare a strike.

"On Jan. 12, Friday," said Mr. Smith, "we left the mills about 10 o'clock in the morning, returning to our homes; then one of the officials of the union went around to the houses calling for a meeting at 2 o'clock that afternoon. At the meeting, held before the strike was four hours old, we found that a Boston paper had in flaring headlines, 'Threat to Dynamite Mills.'

"At that meeting it was voted to send a telegram to Governor Foss protesting against the printing of any such articles. We also sent a telegram to Joseph J. Ettor in New York, the national organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, asking him to come to Lawrence. Previous to that time other letters and telegrams had been sent to Ettor, but he refused to come until he received an official request from the organization.

The object of calling Mr. Ettor was to organize the people and keep them peaceful, for we knew that would be hard on account of the dynamite stories. We were not surprised on the following Saturday, Jan. 20, when they found dynamite planted by the mill owners and their lackeys. All the reporters had been telling us that men were coming from New York and other places to blow up the mills. Neither were we surprised when we found that our fellow-worker, Mr. Ettor, was arrested, for we have learned to read and think for ourselves.

"On the day of his arrest Mayor Scanlon was quoted as saying that it would be a good thing if Ettor and Haywood could be arrested and shipped out of town, but he said the men couldn't be arrested and railroaded unless they were guilty of some offense.

"So you see that from the beginning all the forces of the state, the police, the militia and the city authorities have done everything they can to suppress the strikers."

MR. LA FOLLETTE SAYS "INTERESTS" CONTROL PRESS

PHILADELPHIA — Allegation that many of the newspapers are "controlled through that community of interests which ties the publishers up to the banks, the advertisers and the special interests," made by Senator La Follette at the dinner of the Periodical Publishers Association of America, last night, stirred members and officers to denial.

"We may expect this kind of control, sooner or later," he said, "to reach out to the magazines. But more than this, I warn you of a subtle new peril, the centralization of advertising that will in time gag you. What has occurred on the small scale in almost every city in the country will extend to the national scale and will ere long close in on the magazines."

"It is not the sheet owned by a man of great wealth to further his own interests that is the grave danger in this country. There are a few papers of this kind, but not many. It is the other control that we have to face."

During the latter part of his speech, which lasted more than two hours, there was an organized interruption from many of the diners. When he had finished Don C. Seitz, who was acting as toastmaster, said:

"I shall not attempt, nor have I time to come to the defense of the newspapers of this country which have just been foolishly, wickedly and untruthfully assailed."

NOT GUILTY PLEA OF MR. DARROW

LOS ANGELES—Clarence S. Darrow, when arraigned today before Presiding Judge Hutton of the superior court, pleaded not guilty to the indictments charging him with bribing jurors in the McNamara case.

Before pleading, Attorney Rogers, representing Darrow, moved to quash the indictments on the ground that the names of the grand jury witnesses had not been endorsed on the back of the indictments. Judge Hutton overruled the motion.

TWO VESSELS STAND BY SHIP

NEW YORK—A wireless despatch received here today from the Norwegian steamer Texas says that at 10 o'clock this morning she passed a steamer on fire, 20 miles northeast of Bodie island, near the Virginia capes. Another vessel and the revenue cutter Onondaga were standing by. The burning liner is believed to be a freighter from Liverpool.

EXPLOSION IN BARRACKS

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—An explosion occurred in the artillery barracks here on Thursday. Sixty men were slain or wounded. Gen. Medardo Alfaro has been captured and imprisoned by the government.

ILLITERACY HELD CAUSE OF LAWRENCE TROUBLE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Frederick N. Chandler, who has presided at several preliminary hearings at the city hall in cases growing out of the strike and rioting, has expressed the desire felt by many for peace.

"The past that we have come to here will find various explanations," he said. "Primarily, we are face to face with conditions that may go back a good way, but for the present we need law and order in this city. How are we to bring that about? By taking such measures as will make life and property safe. I raise my voice against any such state of affairs as will permit a handful of disgruntled men—and I feel safe in saying that out of that 20,000 men and women which went out, no more than 200 were actual disturbers of the peace to run the community."

Mr. Chandler is only one of many citizens of Lawrence who feel this way about the situation. There is little reassurance, it is thought, when the striking element persists in making its appeal along lines that make a cleavage between capital and labor.

"It is a curious fact," said Bernard M. Sheridan, superintendent of schools of Lawrence, "that the moment the strike began attendance in our night schools ceased. The law of the state demands that where any person under 21 works in the mills or in any other similar labor and is unable to read or write or have the most common knowledge, such a person shall attend school for given period."

"Considering the complicated problems with which these night teachers have to deal, it is a question with me whether the greatest efforts should not be brought to bear to get the best teachers for the night schools," said Mr. Mahoney.

"But when the strike occurred almost all of these young people stayed away because the law gives them that privilege when they do not work. This incident has given me some cause for studying the situation. The illiteracy is certainly not due to any absence of means for learning. I dare say that the Lawrence school system is amply able to promote knowledge, and especially within the last few years there have been great efforts to induce larger attendance."

"I am glad to be able to say that within the last few years our night staff has been improving constantly. But, as Mr. Sheridan probably informed you, we have the pupils today, and tomorrow they may have vanished. What is to be done then? Well, others take their places and we have to begin all over again."

"If there is to be a legislative inquiry, this inquiry may well go beyond the mere industrial difficulties and examine into the intellectual status of the people. The investigators will find that at the root of the whole business is something that the wage scale alone cannot settle. Even if there is an increase in wages, something more must be done to avoid a recurrence of what has happened in these parts."

"Is there a way to spread broader intelligence among these people? The school, it seems to me, is the nearest answer, and since many of the foreigners are not any too anxious to take advantage of this chance, why then, all I can say is that fundamentally there is still something which must be attacked before there is any material clearing up in this industrial center."

The moment the young folks arrive in the city and want work they must come here for their certificates. We place them under examination and act accordingly. The overseers in the mills have their instructions and there is close surveillance by the truant officers that the legal requirements are enforced.

"I have come to the conclusion that

ORDINANCE FAVORING BROADER FIRE LIMITS REPORTED TO COUNCIL

(Continued from page one)

Collins by the members and officials of the Boston city council of 1911."

Debate over the extension of the building limits of the city of Boston was begun by the 1911 city council which met this afternoon for its last session, as the committee on ordinances submitted a report favoring the extension for third-class buildings.

Earnest E. Smith opened the debate for the opposition.

Following his opposition the ordinance was not accepted and was referred to the 1912 city council.

An ordinance has been before the committee since April 3 providing for an extension of the limits which should include the South End, all of Charlestown and portions of East Boston, Roxbury and Dorchester. Subsequently another ordinance was submitted providing for including practically the entire city as restricted territory.

The committee reported today favoring the first plan with recommendations that the second plan, restricting the building of third-class structures in the entire city, be adopted on July 1, 1914.

The ordinance reported with the recommendation "ought to pass," embraces all that portion of the city, which is included within a line beginning at a point where the easterly line of Ashby street intersects with Charles river; thence from said point along the easterly line of Ashby street to the easterly line of St. Mary's street; thence along the easterly line of said St. Mary's street and the boundary line between Brookline and Boston to the center of Huntington avenue; thence through the center of said Tremont street to Roxbury crossing; thence from Roxbury crossing along the center of Roxbury street to Eliot square.

From Eliot square, the line runs along the center of Dudley street to the center of Magazine street; thence through the center of said Magazine street to the center of Massachusetts avenue; thence through the center of said Massachusetts avenue to the center of Southampton street; thence through the center of said Southampton street to Andrew square; thence from Andrew square through the center of Dorchester street to the center of the Reserved channel; thence via the water front to the harbor line; thence by the harbor line and the water front to the boundary line between Boston and Cambridge; thence by the Boston-Cambridge boundary line to the point of beginning.

East Boston—Beginning at the intersection of the center of Marion street

and the easterly water front, running thence along the center of Marion street in a northwesterly direction to the center of Bennington street; thence along the center of Bennington street to Central square, from Central square along center of Border street to the center of Condor street; thence along the center of Condor street to the center of Glendon street; thence through the center of Glendon street to Eagle street; thence through the center of Eagle and Chelsea streets to the old Chelsea bridge; thence along to the Chelsea creek and harbor line to the point of beginning.

Charlestown—The entire district known as Charlestown.

MARYLAND LEADERS IN EDUCATION AND POLITICS IN BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

Lauren, president of Technology, Prof.

Arthur A. Noyes, past acting president of the institute, welcomed the visitors and gave them an idea of how Technology has been one of the primary causes which has placed Massachusetts at the head of our industrial states, emphasizing the work in public sanitary science.

Prof. William E. Sedgwick of the biological department, showed how Maryland could well benefit by such a technical institution within its borders.

If Maryland does not take the initiative, it is probable that in a short time one of the other progressive southern states will establish such a school and reap all the benefits of being first in the field. With this view, the delegation will return immediately to Baltimore for the Legislature which opens Monday and urge action at once on the result of their findings.

Like the institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins is about to move its present situation, presenting many similarities to that of Tech. The new site is to be at Homewood, three miles out. The college will have a broadened scope at its new location.

The Baltimore legislative party includes Jesse D. Price, president of the Maryland Senate; Senators Carville D. Benson of Baltimore county, Edward M. Hammond of Howard, Samuel Emmett of Washington, William W. Beck of Kent; Peter J. Campbell of Baltimore city, James M. Tripp, speaker of the Maryland Assembly, and Delegates Thomas G. Campbell of Baltimore county, J. E. Taylor of Wicomico, William H. Maithie of Baltimore, P. S. Hargett of Frederick, Ogle Marbury of Prince George's county; Edgar Allen Poe, attorney-general; Robert P. Graham, secretary of state; R. Brent Keyser, president of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University; Blanchard Pardall, Miles White and B. Howell Griswold of the board; Ira Remsen pres-

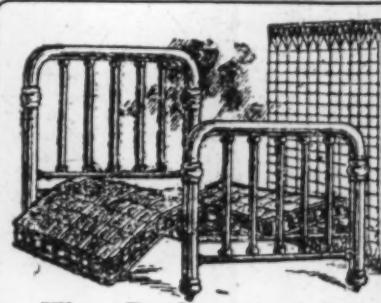
WE GIVE 24 GREEN TRADING STAMPS

4 Minutes by Tunnel to North Sta.
Henry Siegel Co.
LARGEST AND FINEST RESTAURANT IN NEW ENGLAND
Music 12 to 2.

EVERY ONE of our customers has an opportunity to vote on our distribution of
\$4000.00 TO CHARITY
Call at Charity Booths, Second Floor, near Ladies' Parlor, for information. Circular explaining our Charity Voting Contest will be mailed free on request.

The Great February Furniture Sale

These Striking Values Taken From Many, Offered For Next Week



This Bedroom Outfit
Consisting of a 2-inch continuous post
brass bed, National spring &
layer felt mattress. 19.75

This Brass Bed. \$10.00
Worth \$20.00....



50-Lb. Hotel Size
Regular hotel style, round cor-
ners. These mattresses are
subject to slight imperfec-
tions, but nothing more than
a dropped \$1
stitch here or there....

12.50



32 Genuine Leather Couches
The demand for these during the
first week of the sale was tremen-
dous. Another car-
load just received, \$16.95
to sell at



Solid Mahogany
\$50 Dining Table
Think of it—a table of which
the top, base and pedestal are of
solid mahogany and at this
low price. Pure Colonial style as
illustrated....

25



Same Table of Solid Quar-
tered Oak. Reg. \$39.50 value.
19.75

Mail Orders Will Be Filled on Fur-
niture. All Orders Will Receive
Best Possible Attention.

Genuine Mahogany
50 Clocks
\$25

Monday
Only

Sale price will be
\$25 until closing
Monday evening—after that \$30.
This clock is 91
inches tall (7 feet
and 7 inches), taller
than the tallest man in
Boston by more
than a foot. It is 18
inches wide, has
claw feet, 2 colonial
posts on door, bevel-
ed edge French
plate glass, works
equal to those in
any \$300 clock. Re-
member, genuine
mahogany.

We Exchange S. & H. Green Trading Stamps for Hamilton Bonds and Coupons

ONE OF THE FLOWER SHOW FEATURES

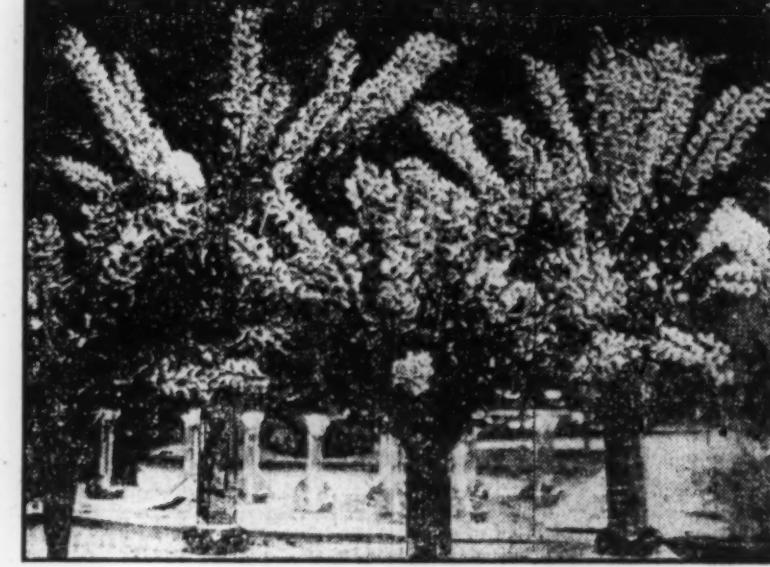


Exhibit of new winter flowering antirrhinums shown by H. Huebner of Groton, Mass.

NEW LUMBER FLEET TO OPERATE BETWEEN BOSTON-NOVA SCOTIA

Boston and other business men are backing a new shipping company that will begin operations in a few weeks between Nova Scotia and this port with a fleet of steamers and schooners engaged in the lumber carrying trade. One of the interests is the W. H. McElwain Shoe Manufacturing Company.

The first steamer of the new concern

which was recently launched at Workington, England, has been called the McElwain. It is expected that the McElwain, which is now at Liverpool, will leave for Shelburne, N. S., in two weeks unless a cargo should be obtained in which case her first destination would probably be Halifax.

Capt. W. L. Innes will command the new steamer and has left this country for England. His new charge is 200 feet long and has a tonnage of 1800. She has a carrying capacity of 800,000 feet of lumber.

A large tract of lumber land in Nova Scotia has been purchased by the concern which will operate its vessels between Shelburne, N. S., Portland, Me., and Boston. The schooner Evolution is also owned by the company.

Mrs. J. L. Gardner—First for poinsettias; second for primula stellata, cyclamen, freesia, roman hyacinths; gratuity for cineraria.

E. J. Mitton—First for cyclamen; sec-
ond for primula sinensis. E. A. Clark—
First for begonia Gloire de Lorraine;

seconds for primula obonica, kewensis,
Winthrop Ames—First for primula kew-
ensis; third for primula obonica.

James Wheeler—First for 25 dark
pink; third for 30 red carnations. Strout
Co.—First for 50 white; second for
pink carnations.

S. J. Goddard—First for best 50 mixed
light pink, dark pink, red, yellow and
crimson carnations; second for 50 white
carnations.

W. A. Preston—First for collection of
vegetables, Princess of Wales tomato,
Belmont forcing lettuce; second for toma-
toe magnum bonum. Mrs. E. Clark
—First for pure culture mushrooms. F.
W. Dahl—Second for English mushrooms,
gratuity for celosia, pears.

Apple collection—First, Elliott and H.
Ward Moore; second, George V. Fletcher;
third, H. A. Clark.

Gratuity—Mrs. Winthrop Ames for
euphorbia fulgeans, Mrs. E. M. Gill for
general cut display, W. S. Russell for
orchids, Francis Skinner for Indian azaleas,
E. E. Cole for Holland Pippins, H.
A. Clark for Northern Spy apples.

SMITH'S HISTORIAN GOES ABROAD

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Dr. Charles

Downer Hazen of the history depart-

ment of Smith College sails today to travel in

Italy, Greece and France until September.

Duke Pompeo Litta is to speak at Smith

next week on issues of Italy's future.

NEW SENATE ORDER ON LAWRENCE STRIKE INQUIRY IS REFERRED

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

BURNING LINES
When an ardent poet sends an ode with sentiment elate,
To her for whose fond hand he dares aspire,
Should he then see her cast his burning missive in the grate
He'd see that he was but a verse-afire.

THINGS that are "made to order" are quite likely to lack the evidences of spontaneity and original design that are observable in work that is done only with the thought of a genius to dictate what it shall be. When the people of a city decide to erect a statue to some famous man, and the city's board of aldermen is empowered to appoint a committee to select a design, from that very moment art is likely to be interfered with by influences that are not conducive to her highest development and achievement. The workman who is employed to saw wood for the kitchen stove or the sitting-room fireplace must of necessity cut the sticks about so long and split them to about a certain size in order that the best results may be obtained from the fuel that is burned. But it would hardly be deemed expedient for a Shakespeare to be told how to write a "Hamlet" or "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream" to order, or a Raphael to be instructed how to paint his cherubs.

To employ a true genius to do a piece of work and then appoint a committee with no knowledge of art to tell him how to do it is, to say the least, not a wise procedure. Everything possible should be done to encourage originality and spontaneity in the product of men's genius and skill. It has been held that our best and highest institutions of learning often educate out of a youth original, individual possibilities that would have proved of more value to the world than on the true-to-copy, conventional funds of learning which they succeed in drilling in. It is a favorite theory with many students of human nature that every man "has it in him" to do something worth while for his fellowmen. The prime purpose of a school and college training is to help him to get it out. In a school in which it was set forth that every pupil must write exactly according to the rules laid down, one of which was that "the penholder must point over the right shoulder" was a left-handed youth who, until his predicament was discovered and relieved, by an annulment of the rule in his case, and the adoption of it to his particular needs, was having a very sorry time of it trying to write "true to form."

But it is not in penmanship alone that there are many left-handed persons who are being made to conform to rules that do not fit them. In every field of human purpose there is a deep-seated theory to the effect that every one should do things as others do them, or as he is told to do them by a teacher or by a committee. The world will get its highest and best products of every kind when men can cease to work for monetary returns and unmindful of the fact that a "commission" is to pass upon the character or merit of their work, go ahead and do their best, "just for the love of the doing." It has not been the made-to-order products that have done most to push the world toward the goal of beauty and perfection.

TRANSPOSED

One often hears men say that they Go back and forth to work each day. But what they mean to say, slack! Is that they all go forth and back.

RHODE ISLAND LOAN EXHIBIT
FROM ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island School of Design has arranged an interesting loan exhibit of objects of the Italian renaissance in the north and south galleries, comprising paintings, furniture, textiles, pottery and porcelain, wood-carving, metal work and illuminated manuscripts. It will remain open until Feb. 7.

Among the renaissance paintings shown are: "The Adoration of the Magi," Venetian school, signed Cagliari, lent by Miss Irene Saniewska; "St. Nicholas of Bari," from the collection of Cardinal Grimani, replica of painting by Titian in the church of San Sebastiano in Venice, lent by the Rev. Joseph Hutcheson; a "Madonna," a small painting on wood in carved frame, fifteenth century, lent by Sidney R. Burleigh.

Several paintings are lent by Mrs. Charles H. Bradley: "St. Mark" by Tintoretto, 1599; "Head of a Man" attributed to Carpaccio (1440-1506); "Venus and Mercury," Venetian school; "Madonna," tempera on wood, fourteenth century; "Holy Family," painted on

wood by Lorenzo Lotto, signed L. Lotto, P. 1515; "Portrait of a Man," in the manner of Maroni, sixteenth century, and a "Holy Family," by Schidone (1560-1616).

An "Ecc Homo," tempera on wood, fourteenth century, and a "Mater Dolorosa," also tempera on wood, fourteenth century, are lent by the Rev. Joseph Hutcheson.

A "Magdalene Repentant," by Guercino, is lent by Mrs. John Carter Brown, and the "Portrait of a Lady," by Domenico Riccio, called Brusasorci, Verona (1494-1567), is lent by D. Berkeley Updike.

One interesting object is a terra-cotta bust, supposed to be Pier della Mirandola, "the universal scholar" (1463-1494).

It was found in Venice by Richardson, the architect, and Phillips Brooks and was presented by the former to the latter, who left it to the Rev. C. A. L. Richards in memory of a long friend.

It is lent by Dr. Richards.

The rooms make a very rich and splendid showing and the exhibit will be a great inspiration to the students of design attending the school.

DEAN JOHNSON
SAYS BUSINESS
COURSE IS BEST

NEW YORK—Joseph French Johnson, dean of the school of commerce, accounts, and finance of New York University, makes a strong claim for commercial education in a report issued by him Friday. This report, which received its impetus from the recent discussion of the value of the college degree, shows that the graduates of the New York University school of commerce, accounts and finance receive the first year following graduation an average monthly salary of \$135.30, which is an average weekly salary of \$32.50, as compared with the average of the Harvard A. B. of \$15 and the Princeton A. B. of \$6 a week.

Moreover, the dean's report shows that these men advanced to \$42 a week the second year, and from then on show a gradual increase, until the ninth year, which is as far as the statistics have been carried—when they receive an average of \$80 a week. The majority of

JOURNALIST'S GENIUS BOWS
TO POWER OF PROOFREADER

To Please Him One Must
Combine the Better Traits
of Florence Nightingale
and Uncle Tom

HARD TASKMASTER

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THERE has long existed a popular impression that newspapers are conducted by their editors. While no doubt it must be admitted that nearly all good newspapers possess such a functionary and that a careful search would reveal him somewhere about the building, it must be pointed out that by this time his place is largely that of an honorary official like that of the Gold Stick in Waiting or Vice-President. The really powerful functionary (aside from the contributors) in a newspaper office is the proofreader; in his strong hand rests the fate of everything, to these hands has been confided the fate of popular English literature; his nod it is that sweeps away semicolons and denies mercy to exclamation points. Surprised and interested as readers may be at this astounding piece of intelligence, it may be due to him to give some description of the proofreader, his functions, his customs and his traits. At the same time we must say in fairness that we cannot begin to exhaust the subject in the compass of a single paper and must content ourselves with giving a mere outline. When less pressed by work we propose to write a series of papers in which we hope to go into the subject really exhaustively. We trust that one or two proofreaders that we know will bear this in mind.

Under no circumstances is the proofreader to be judged by appearances. One of these hard men may have every appearance of being a loving husband, a kind father and a good citizen; the lamentable flame of humor may play from his eyes and he may be as fond of griddle cakes as any philanthropist. But show him a bit of copy and this amiable person disappears, and in his stead there is one that would make Ivan the Terrible look like the superintendent of a home for retired humming birds. The teeth that were wont to close upon the urban and nutritious griddle cake are turned to other uses; their owner now gnashes on an intended victim. Gone is the kind look from his face, and he now sees only commas and is become curious in regard to relative pronouns, while the things that he will do in the way of interfering with original systems of grammar are beyond all belief. If he has a specialty it is that of pointing out to men of genius (and doing it in the most corrosive way, too) that they have employed the same verb nine times in one sentence. He knows to a dot how many 'e's there are in recommed (do your worst, Mr. Proofreader), and instead of imparting that knowledge in a way in keeping with broad democracy so that it will leave one aching heart the less, he makes the correction in such a way that the unhappy writer feels as though he had taken two umbrellas from the Cheeryble Brothers. He has been known to insist that the plural verb looked better with a plural subject, and this in the face of the Declaration of Independence and Mr. Carnegie's prose works. The reader that writes only as an amusement, but whose business it may be to make beautiful statues or bookbinding, can form no idea of the excruciating experiences that men of letters have with the proofreader.

Of all professional men, of all men that ply trades, of all whose livelihood depends on labor of some sort, journalists are the most delicately and tremulously susceptible to correction or criticism. Much as they are praised and much as their work is admired by an increasing circle of readers, they are nevertheless downcast when the proofreader reminds them that the battle of Waterloo was not fought in Spain. No one with a nature kindly receptive to the literary mood, especially in the journalist, would deign to make a mere clerical error like this the subject of admonition, yet what must the proofreader do but in the margin, opposite this playful irregularity of talent, put an interrogation point? He cares nothing that the journalist will decline all food for the rest of the day; it is nothing to him that the journalist will go home and tell his wife in a voice that shakes with the effort to control, that she must dismiss the second man; he reckons not at all that by his high-handed and officious conduct he has discouraged one of the brightest ornaments of a great city's press. Not he; Caesar grows great upon this kind of meat. The chances, on the contrary, are remarkably strong that he will pride himself upon his act and smile dreadfully.

The proofreader has his literary moods, in which he deems that certain things are in and certain things are out, like the gentleman that sold the pies of whom Samuel Weller told Mr. Pickwick. Sometimes in a manuscript he objects to any mention of Alexander the Great, while quotations from Gibbon may make him downright impossible. We believe that he is capable of setting a journalist right, even on Shakespeare; in fact, we rather think he will attempt it in this paper. Now, as we have intimated, if the proofreader had a broad enough sense of democracy, he would take the view that, when a man makes some little mistake, such as we have mentioned, the proper thing is to thank him for the novel view he has taken of a situation that has hitherto been treated too conservatively and with too much assurance of tradition. Under no circumstances should a really golden-hearted proofreader say that one is wrong. His insinuations are worse even than his stated objections. He will at times scatter things in the margin of a proof that

would make boil the mildest blood, that even of a journalist. We have not quite the space fully to illustrate to the readers what we mean by this, but we are sure that they will understand us when we assure them that the proofreader puts marks upon one's proof sheets that are simply stenographic slander.

The strange thing about this is that the editors are powerless to stop these high-handed performances. A number of theories have been advanced to account for this; one theory generally supported by reporters is that editors are chosen for their inability to spell and consequently are forced to take for granted whatever the proofreader may assert. This theory, while not without its plausibility, must be entertained with some care since reporters are very high-strung men. In addition to this fact there are certain objections to such a theory, one of them being that several editors have been known to spell the shorter words perfectly accurately. Another theory advanced is that editors being men of almost too easy going disposition, loving the friendly jest and the social dish of trips and onions, stand in awe of the proofreader and dare not gainsay him. No one that has not heard a proofreader grinding his teeth can form any idea whatever of how terrible he can be. Still another theory is that as a matter of fact the editor is not in awe of the proofreader but that the two have taken up their mutual avocations because the Caribbean sea having been strictly policed and the North American Indians having taken up the real estate business, a newspaper offers the best field for men of stern, harsh natures.

It may be taken as a maxim that to please the proofreader one must combine the better traits of Florence Nightingale and Uncle Tom. Short of that (and who has achieved it?) nothing pleases him. It is beyond the limits almost of cruelty what things he will criticize. We actually knew, once upon a time, a hard working journalist whose handwriting this man criticized as obscure. Nothing could please him; the journalist dotted a number of his 'i's and made his 'm's so clear that none but the eye of unkindness could see them as w's; not a few of his 't's did he cross and he taught himself to write the most beautiful backhand, quite different from his naturally bold flowing hand, one of singular beauty, but possibly a little hurried. And why did he take these pains to learn to write a more than copper plate? To please the proofreader. The ingratitudo with which this act was met shall find no description on this blameless page, so let us hurry to the last.

It is well known that such is the emancipation of the age that women sometimes perform the duties of proofreaders. That they do it well, that they never correct but to be kind and never delete but to improve, are well-known facts that we are proud to record. It is not to these ladies that we have any idea of referring; we only refer to them that we may bear respectful testimony to the fact that their manner of doing their work and their mood of benevolence toward the proofreader are excellent. We forgive the man proofreader but we sincerely hope that he will profit by the useful little hints that we have given.

NEW FURNACES
TO BE INSTALLED

SEATTLE, Wash.—With the absorption of the iron mills at Youngstown by the Pacific Coast Steel Company, two 30-ton open-hearth steel furnaces will be installed in the Seattle plant, with the machinery necessary to roll shapes of steel and bars required in the local market.

The new furnaces and machinery will cost approximately \$250,000, increasing the total outfit for the plant from \$500,000 to \$750,000. The annual pay roll of the plant, which now employs 150 men, will be increased \$300,000, and 100 men will be employed to make ready and to install the new furnaces which the company expects to have in operation not later than Oct. 1.

The new plant, which is conducted by San Francisco and Seattle men, will manufacture angles, channels and merchant bars.

GREAT NORTHERN
TO MOVE TRACKS

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Great Northern railroad has let a \$1,000,000 contract to Guthrie & McDougal of St. Paul, to take the curves out of its main line between Sand Point and Albany Falls, Idaho, and a little beyond, a distance of about 33 miles.

The proofreader has his literary moods, in which he deems that certain things are in and certain things are out, like the gentleman that sold the pies of whom Samuel Weller told Mr. Pickwick. Sometimes in a manuscript he objects to any mention of Alexander the Great, while quotations from Gibbon may make him downright impossible. We believe that he is capable of setting a journalist right, even on Shakespeare; in fact, we rather think he will attempt it in this paper. Now, as we have intimated, if the proofreader had a broad enough

sense of democracy, he would take the view that, when a man makes some little mistake, such as we have mentioned,

the proper thing is to thank him for the novel view he has taken of a situation that has hitherto been treated too conservatively and with too much assurance of tradition.

Under no circumstances should a really golden-hearted proofreader say that one is wrong.

His insinuations are worse even than his stated objections.

He will at times scatter things in the margin of a proof that

would make boil the mildest blood, that even of a journalist.

We have not quite the space fully to illustrate to the readers what we mean by this, but we are sure that they will understand us when we assure them that the proofreader puts marks upon one's proof sheets that are simply stenographic slander.

The strange thing about this is that the editors are powerless to stop these high-handed performances. A number of theories have been advanced to account for this; one theory generally supported by reporters is that editors are chosen for their inability to spell and consequently are forced to take for granted whatever the proofreader may assert. This theory, while not without its plausibility, must be entertained with some care since reporters are very high-strung men. In addition to this fact there are certain objections to such a theory, one of them being that several editors have been known to spell the shorter words perfectly accurately. Another theory advanced is that editors being men of almost too easy going disposition, loving the friendly jest and the social dish of trips and onions, stand in awe of the proofreader and dare not gainsay him. No one that has not heard a proofreader grinding his teeth can form any idea whatever of how terrible he can be. Still another theory is that as a matter of fact the editor is not in awe of the proofreader but that the two have taken up their mutual avocations because the Caribbean sea having been strictly policed and the North American Indians having taken up the real estate business, a newspaper offers the best field for men of stern, harsh natures.

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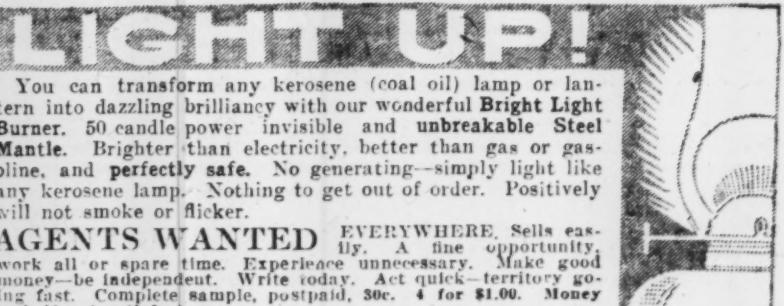
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Breakfast Cooks While You Sleep. You have one of the greatest modern alleviations of the drudgery of cooking. Saves three-quarters of your fuel bills. It reduces the time of cooking to a minimum. It removes the heat from the fire so that there is no danger of burning or overcooking. The FIRELESS COOKER is lined throughout with pure aluminum, 90%. We are pleased to send you any information you desire upon request. A postal will do.

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VEILING NOVELTIES

New white Shetland veils with over-shot designs in black lines, forming large diamond patterns, will have a strong position in spring lines, says the Dry Goods Economist. Magpie Shetlands, in white with large black scroll designs, are another new effect which promises well. In Tuxedo veils the latest novelty is diagonal chevron lines forming diamonds or squares, this work being sometimes over a filet and again over a hexagon mesh.

STOVE HELPS

Some of the newest kitchen ranges are provided not only with a thermometer so that the particular housewife may know to a degree the temperature of the oven, but the nickel trimmings are detachable so that they may be easily cleaned, says the Newark News. There is a device on some stoves for drawing the dishes set back to warm, forward, without danger of burning one's self. Some of the stoves have towel bars for drying purposes.

ORANGE DELICACIES

To make Florida grapefruit "Honey" add to the juice of one half a Florida grapefruit one heaping pint of sugar and a half pint of water. Cook until thick. For Florida orange icing with whole egg, beat one egg very light; add a pinch of salt, the strained juice of half a Florida orange and the grated rind of a whole one, and sufficient powdered sugar to spread well. This method is per-

DOILY GIFTS

Two sets of doilies and a centerpiece made as brave as showing among the wedding gifts of a certain bride as many more costly gifts, says an exchange. There were two sizes of doilies, a dozen of each, and each dozen as the centerpiece had a case of its own. The cases were round, substantiated with two rounds of cardboard a little larger than the doilies and covered on the outside with embroidered linen and on the inside with plain blue linen. A strap of ribbon at each side of each case was tied across the top in a large bow and held the two sides together.

"Gloria" is the name of a very beautiful color in which some of the finer crepe silks are shown, says the New Haven Journal-Courier.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEED

Testing of samples prior to planting

IN the growing of vegetable crops nothing is of greater importance than to have really first class seed. Perhaps the surest way to secure good seed is to make purchases from only reliable seedsmen. It is a good plan also to pay high prices for strains of seed which the seedsman calls especial attention to as superior to the general stock.

Very much depends on the way in which seed has been grown and handled. On this account home grown seed often fails. On the other hand, certain kinds of seed, such as cucumber, melon, cantaloupe and squash seed may be counted on to grow even when 10 years old, provided of course that the curing process has been properly conducted. Large growers of these crops often purchase many times the quantity of seed they will need for any one year, so as to have a sure supply in case the seed purchased in a subsequent year should be poor.

In order to make sure that the seed is good professional growers usually test the samples prior to planting. Testing is a very simple matter. Several methods are in vogue. Any one of them can be applied by the amateur gardener. Much loss of time and space may be saved in this way, so it is a good plan for even the planter of a small garden to practise one or other of the methods described below.

Where only a small area is to be planted with any one kind of seed, perhaps the simplest plan is to count out and place 50 or 100 seeds selected at random from the package in an unglazed flower-pot saucer and stand this saucer in a shallow pan of water. The water must not come as high as the rim of the saucer. The saucer should be kept covered at all times. Enough water will pass through the saucer itself to supply the seed with moisture and germination will occur in a reasonable time.

Such seeds as radish, turnip, cabbage and other members of the mustard family will usually germinate in from three days to a week. These are the quickest of all plants to sprout. As soon as the seeds are seen to have sprouted, the sprouted ones may be removed, counted and a record kept of their number. Thus, within a few days, one may determine not only the percentage of seed in the sample which has growing possibilities, but the rapidity and evenness of germination will give an index of the way the balance of the package may be expected to germinate and grow. Irregular germination is a clear indication of uneven quality of the seed.

The members of the cabbage family usually have good germinating properties, and unless there is less than 75 per cent of living seed the sample may be considered good. Some other plants like celery, parsnip, parsley and other members of the umbelliferae are very much slower in sprouting and frequently have lower germinating percentages. Therefore they should not be judged quite so rigorously as the members of the mustard family.

Another very satisfactory method of testing seeds is to place the counted seeds between two sheets of white blotting paper and to place these sheets in a shallow plate or platter of water, so as not to be actually under water, but still pretty wet. This method is per-

FASHIONS AND RAGLAN SHIRT WAIST SIMPLE

Suited to sports and semi-negligee occasions



LIGHT-TONE TAILED SUITS

Attractive stuffs offered for spring

INDICATIONS point to a spring season of tailored costumes less somber in line than those of last year, says the New York Sun. The buyers, on the strength of Paris advises, are investing heavily in the light shades of fawn and sand and brown and gray, and charming suiting in all the soft light tones are shown. But there are still plenty of women who will do well to cling to the perennial dark blue serge and other dark-toned woolens.

There are many attractive possibilities among the light-toned suiting. Rough and loose woven fabrics are still popular, but there is a noticeable revival of interest in the smoother, more closely woven stuffs. A very light weight covert cloth is finding acceptance in Paris and is enormously practical as well as attractive. The light weight stuffs of the Bedford cord; and soft two-toned fawns and light grays in these cloths make admirable coat and skirt costumes for spring wear. There are most attractive loose woven diagonals and basket weaves in these light mixtures, and of serge fine and coarse, hard and soft finish there is no end.

Big revers or collars figure upon many of the best looking summer-winter models of the tailored type. Some original detail in this collar often constituting the costume's chief claim to novelty; but on the other hand one finds an occasional suit of striking smartness which is collarless, these latter models usually crossing in front to fasten down the left side.

The white ratine collars and cuffs of the winter tailored suit, a mode soon commonized by over-popularity, is likely

to have a successor in the collars of white linen or cotton rats in which in various degrees of weight roughness goes under the names of ratine, sponge and toweling. At heaviest it is really brother to Toweling. At its lightest it makes think of certain raw silks and other dark-toned woolens.

The extremely heavy variety has effective uses, but it is sure to be abus and needs very clever handling if it is to be successful; while the lighter varieties have many possibilities but are to be over-popular, particularly in form of collars for wool or linen tailo costumes.

There is, by the way, a reversible w fabric, concerning whose exact n every one seems ignorant, which on right side much resembles the lighter looser varieties of sponge in weave. It is shown chiefly in a deep cream, and pale biscuit, with smooth raw surface of warmer color, soft old rose or violet or green, and it particularly good looking long coats warm weather wear.

One such coat in a deep ivory c faced with soft blue which showed in the collar except when the coat unbuttoned and the fronts thrown o was made in severe fashion, straight line and more trim than the polo of the winter, and buttoned with buttons, of imitation Ivory matching the tones of the material stitched soft hat of the same mate had been made to accompany the c the blue facing showing in the ar rolling brim and the only trimming g a stiff cockade-like ornament of tined braid and cord. For south sporting wear the outfit was delightful smart and youthful.

FASHION BITS

Street gloves are seen with impress clasp.

All varieties of fringe will continue high favor.

Plain, flat revers will be a predominating feature in spring suits.—Wash ton Herald.

BRILLIANT BUCKLES ON BELTS

Fashions of spring varied in girdles

ELT buckles are as brilliant as any piece of jewelry reposing in Milday's jewel box. These unusually beautiful clasps, which are to be worn with black satin girdles, are appearing this season outlined and encrusted with masses of brilliants. But while the decoration is striking on account of its glitter the designs are chaste and simple.

A handsome woman appeared the other day wearing a chiffon blouse with her velvet tailored costume. And when she removed her coat it was noticed that she wore a rather wide black velvet belt ornamented with a buckle covered with brilliants, says the New York Herald. The pattern resembled the Louis XVI. period styles. Slides to match the large oval buckle were worn at the sides and the seat itself was a wide plank. Both buckles were painted and then were comfortably cushioned.

Wide belts are expected to meet with great favor this spring. When artistically adjusted they do not increase the apparent size of the waist, and often they give just the right touch to an otherwise commonplace costume. Folds of satin laid in a three inch band fastened at the front with a large scroll patterned buckle encrusted with brilliants supply the foundation for one attractive belt.

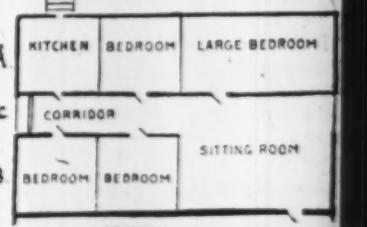
A disk of silver or platinum showing a lattice effect covered with tiny brilliants forms another new and pleasing belt buckle. This should be worn with a plain satin belt, although a band of black velvet would display it to advantage.

There is a tendency to revert to the old fashioned square buckle which has prongs and a slide through which the belt slips. This season's belts, which show the revival of this simple but attractive design, are sometimes mounted in dull silver or gold. Buckles of this style are worn with plain dresses and with separate skirts and tailored waists, while the jeweled waist ornaments are counted upon to supply the important decorative feature of an elaborate gown.

An interesting variety of soft and stiff belts of suede and glace kid are being shown with the season's novelties.

Linen belts and fancy hand wrought buckles will be worn with the spring

number and size of the rooms that required. In following, however, the ample given it is seen to be necessary to remove one of the partitions of the coach marked "A" in order to fit the large bedroom, and to cut away the side wall of coach "B" to provide sufficient space for the sitting room. Erection of the veranda is comparatively simple, and this again ought to be quite well done by a local carpenter. A broad flight of wooden steps in front and a much narrower set at the side door finishes the actual work of construction, with the exception perhaps of a cupboard or two, one of which should be at the end of the corridor. outside doors of the compartments,



CONVERTED CARS
Railway vehicles made into homes for summer occupancy.

cept those in use, may be kept locked and the usual offices that belong to the cottage can be erected in the shape of the coach marked "A" in order to fit the large bedroom, and to cut away the side wall of coach "B" to provide sufficient space for the sitting room.

The question of decoration, paint inside and out, may be left to the choice of the occupier. White throughout certainly very effective. In many instances the woodwork and fittings of interior of the best railway coaches of mahogany and these may well main as they are. All that requires to be done afterwards is the furnishing of which let us say the simpler the better. The general effect inside will be quite good.

Obviously the roof may be carried out in a variety of ways, but two points in particular are of importance: Firstly, the roof must be thoroughly watertight, and if it be designed in the form of a valley between the existing roofs of the two coaches it should be given plenty of "fall" to permit rain water to drain away rapidly. Secondly, as many glass lights should be let into the roofing as possible, and made to open if it is practicable.

Any scheme for the interior of the bungalow must naturally depend on the bungalow must naturally depend on the

YOU may make a dessert with the greatest care, but if you flavor it with a rank dark colored extract it simply cannot be a success, for it will taste rank like the extract you use.

Burnett's Vanilla

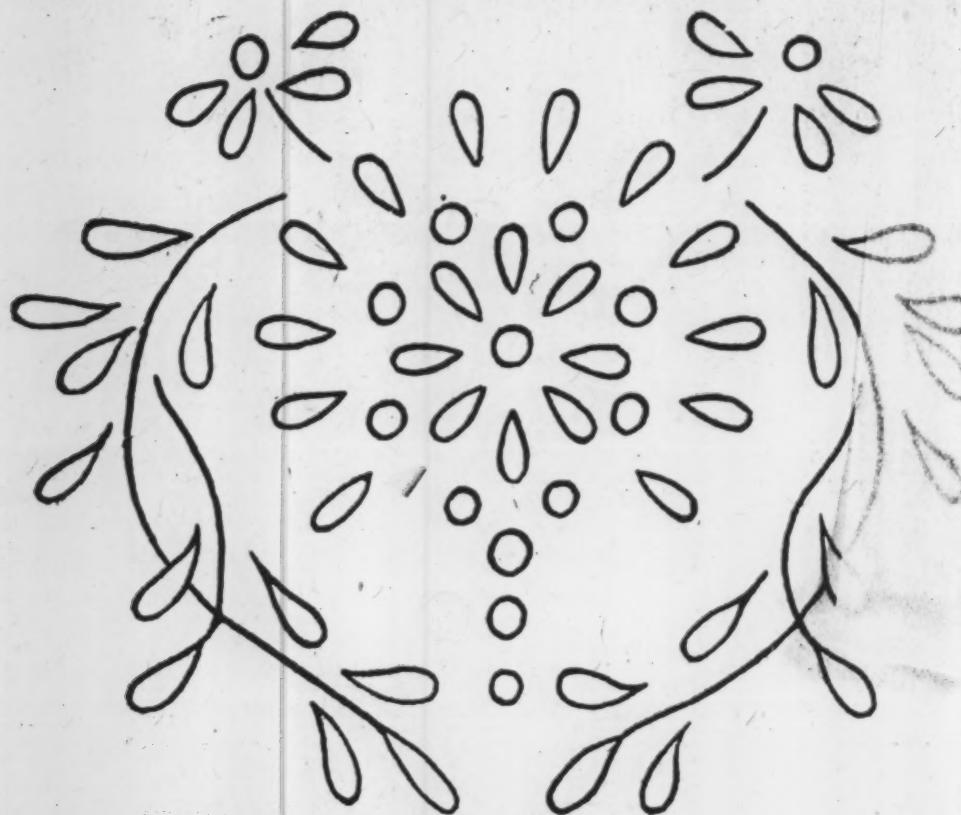
dark amber in color, and temptingly delicious in flavor will improve your desserts almost beyond belief.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR A HANKERCHIEF BAG

Flowers, leaves and ovals worked solid



ECONOMY IN BUYING AHEAD

How housewife can reduce meat bills



(Courtesy of Sharp & Fyfe)

View of interior of a Boston meat market, with refrigerated goods shown under glass

WHILE it is possible that the investigation of the United States government into the methods pursued by the big packers of the country may result in lower prices for meat, the intelligent purchaser can make a considerable reduction in her meat bills at once, and have the same quality of meats and the same cuts that she had before. It is accomplished by buying ahead. If a roast of lamb is wanted for the Sunday dinner, why not have lamb chops on Thursday or Friday? Instead of buying your chops at 30, 33 or 35 cents on Thursday and your roast at 20 cents on Saturday, it is much better wisdom to buy the whole thing at 18 cents on Thursday. That is, the whole loin is bought instead of a short leg one day and the chops another. The butcher will cut the chops and trim them at the time of purchase just as he would if bought separate. The same idea holds good with veal and beef, but it would be roast and steak in the latter instance instead of roast and chops.

This is true of ham, also. A whole ham is much cheaper to buy than small quantities at a time. As it keeps indefinitely, there need be no hesitancy in buying one, even for a small family. It will yield steak for one or two and perhaps three meals, and the end can be boiled. When it is chipped like dried beef and broiled or fried like bacon it makes a delicate dish for breakfast, luncheon or supper. Some persons prefer the ham chipped to being served as steak. With a ham that can be used in this way in the house, the housewife has a comfortable assurance of something to fall back upon. There are so many ways of preparing it in the chafing dish, that a ham seems a necessity to have at hand when there is a liability of persons dropping in on Sunday afternoons and staying to the informal tea.

To the one who has never bought meats in this way the difference in price is a big surprise. The saving at the end of the month is a considerable one. Where this in itself is not so much of an object, it frequently makes it possible to buy a better grade of meat than could otherwise be done.

Few persons who are not in the business can tell the difference between a good piece of meat and the inferior article, and the only way of safeguarding one's self from the latter seems to be to make a point of trading with a reliable dealer, one who handles nothing but the best.

The trade in meat has changed a good deal in the last few years. Whereas it used to be that all first-class dealers kept their meat hung in refrigerators, now it is being displayed cut and trimmed, but under glass and refrigerated, modern progress having made this last possible now as it was

IRONING HELPS

When ironing small articles, such as napkins and handkerchiefs, do not let your iron cool while you do the folding. Iron a table napkin straight and true and dry on the wrong side; lay it aside and iron another and keep on as long as your iron keeps hot enough. Then place the iron on the stove and pull the napkins with the hands and you have the loose folds used by the best housekeepers. Also the thread of the linen stands out nicely on the right side, as does any hemstitching or embroidery that may be there. Linen towels should be done this way, and the most common ones will look wondrously fine, not to mention the appearance of the best ones, says the Washington Herald.

Pillow slips, being double, must be ironed on both sides. Iron your handkerchiefs on the wrong side and lay aside. When ready to put away in boxes, fold in required size with the hands. Fold your table cloths once, wrong side out, and iron on both sides of fold. Place irons on the fire, then fold tablecloth loosely. Treat linen sheets the same way, but cotton ones may be folded twice before ironing.

HEART COOKIES

When making plain cookies I add a quarter of a pound of melted chocolate to the batter, after using half of it, and make two kinds of cookies, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Sometimes I cut both kinds with a heart cutter, and after they are baked join them with a thin sugar icing.

IRONING SHEETS

As a compromise between ironing sheets all over and not ironing them at all, says a writer in the Ladies' World, I fold my sheets once lengthwise and twice crosswise, then iron out selvage edges and the hems, ironing the outside as I fold them to lay away. They look very nice and are quickly done.

SHIPPING TAGS

One of the latest wrinkles for the woman who lives away from shopping centers, and who therefore finds it necessary to have goods shipped to a distance, is the personal shipping tag, says the Newark News. This tag is one printed with her name and address, so there can be no mistake. So great is the convenience of these tags that householders have fallen into the habit of having a supply on hand just as they have their stationery stamped with their home address.

And speaking of stationery, it is a wise plan for suburbanites to have the telephone number as well as the name of the nearest railroad station stamped at the head of one's stationery, along with the address. This saves a great deal of explaining.

FOR THE TRAVELER

A convenient trunk cover for those contemplating a journey or for the woman who is forced to live in a hotel, is made of strong cretonne or denim, says an exchange. Cut it to exactly fit the trunk, having the top one inch larger than the trunk's lid all the way around, and the ends and sides cut long enough to allow a two-inch hem around the bottom.

OF SWEET GRASS

Tiny baskets of sweet grass, holding thimble case lining and needle case, and with sweet grass case for embroidery scissors attached, are a novelty for the needlewoman.—Philadelphia Times.

LOVELY GOWNS OF DEBUTANTE

Must be up-to-date, yet not necessarily expensive

MOTHERS who are well versed in the ways of the world know that a great part of a debutante's daughter's social success depends upon her wardrobe. Society's demands upon the ladys are usually numerous and varied in character, and for each occasion a suitable gown must be provided. The debutante outfit is not necessarily expensive and elaborate, but the gowns and accessories must be in the latest mode. All details must be carefully thought out, so as to keep the girlish note sufficiently pronounced. It must always be possible to distinguish at once between the debutante and the young married belle.

First of all, of course, attention must be given to the well tailored tweed or cloth suits to wear on the streets, which form the foundation of a complete wardrobe, whether for boudoir or matron. Then there must be a plain serge frock; for informal luncheons, and more elaborate ones of cloth for formal luncheons and receptions. To these it will be well to add several chiffons, taffetas and

crepes, to wear when assisting at debutante teas, and evening gowns galore. Lovely little matinees, negligees and boudoir caps should not be overlooked. Even more dear to a girl's heart are slippers, stockings and gloves. At the happy time when she is stepping out of the sometimes unpleasantly practical attire of the schoolgirl she should be given a generous supply of these fascinating accessories.

Furs are likely to have an important influence on the career of the debutante, since they are often either extremely becoming or quite the opposite. Chinchilla is always lovely, but it is perishable and expensive, and ermine is too dressy for general use. A good choice is a short sealskin jacket; made with revers and deep cuffs of a shaggy fur, or chinchilla. This always looks smart.

Indulgent parents sometimes bestow jewelry somewhat too lavishly upon their young daughters. The girl who possesses a string of pearls has jewelry enough for both afternoon and evening.—New York Tribune.



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"Lystra"

TRIED RECIPES

SWEDISH BISCUIT

ONE pint of milk, one tablespoomful of lard, three tablespoomfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, and one half of a compressed yeast cake. In warm weather scald the milk and set it aside to cool, adding to it the lard, sugar and salt. When it is lukewarm stir in sufficient flour to make a batter, then beat in the yeast cake which has previously been dissolved in a little sweetened water, and add enough more flour to make a batter as stiff as you can stir. Cover, and set in a warm place for the night. In the morning work into the dough a piece of soft butter as large again as the piece of lard, and if eggs are plentiful the biscuits are improved by working in an unbeaten egg, but this is not necessary. Knob upon the molding board, adding flour until it ceases to stick. When shaping them use just as little flour as possible, and make into round balls either by working on the board or by flouring the hands and rolling between the palms. Place in a dripping pan, an inch or more apart. Cover the pan with paper and set dough to raise. As they raise they will gradually flatten down. When light and fluffy bake in quick oven. This will make about three dozen biscuits.

DIXIE POTATO PIE

To half a pint of fresh milk add one cupful of potatoes well mashed with one tablespoomful of butter and one eighth cup of cream or milk. Beat until this is light and creamy. Into this mixture beat very lightly the yolks of four eggs; add nutmeg and sugar to taste and the grated rind of one lemon or one small orange. A white meringue may be added to the top if desired.

ORANGE PRESERVE OF TUNIS

Wash oranges, slice them in one fourth slices, cover with cold water, one pint for each large orange, and let them stand 24 hours or more. Cook them in the water until tender but not soft, add one pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon for each orange and cook them until they are transparent. Put the slices in cans in layers, pour over the syrup and when cold cover with paraffin. Serve with ice cream.—Good Housekeeping.

COCOA ICING

Mix one ounce or one heaping table-spoonful Benslop's cocoa, three table-spoonfuls sugar, and one table-spoonful boiling water in a smooth granite saucepan; stir over the fire until it bubbles and is smooth and glossy. Spread it quickly on the cakes.

IF BUTTER IS HIGH

The high price of butter is forcing many people to use substitutes of one kind or another for this cooking material so essential in the preparation of many dishes for the table, says an exchange. The woman who looks after things is watching all the meat that she buys and seeing that every bit of suet finds its way from the butcher shop to her own kitchen. It is wiped off carefully with a damp cloth and then put in a slow oven or in a double boiler on top of the stove, where it will try out slowly. This suet used by itself for frying purposes, or mixed with equal parts of chicken fat and butter, is a most excellent substitute for shortenings in pastry or cake.

Nothing better for frying potatoes or sauteing vegetables can be found than chicken fat; every bit of it should be saved for this purpose. It should be kept, like suet, in a covered jar.

Bacon fat is another frying medium appreciated by all good cooks. Keep this in a jar by itself and use it in making sauces or gravies instead of butter. If onions or other vegetables are to be browned for soup or casserole dishes, use bacon fat in place of butter; it gives a flavor that is preferable to all else. For frying oysters, too, it has no equal.

Sausage fat, like bacon fat, should be kept separately in a covered jar; there are many sausages where this may be substituted for butter with good results.

BRAN AS A CLEANER

Few people seem to know the value of dry bran for cleaning purposes, writes a correspondent of Good Housekeeping. I have kept a very light gray suit in the best of condition for two years by simply rubbing it down with dry bran. Rub the spots harder than the rest, then brush it all off.

James McCreery & Co.

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Commencing Monday, February the 5th

25,000 yards of Imported Voile in a complete assortment of Dots, Stripes, Floral and Bordered designs.
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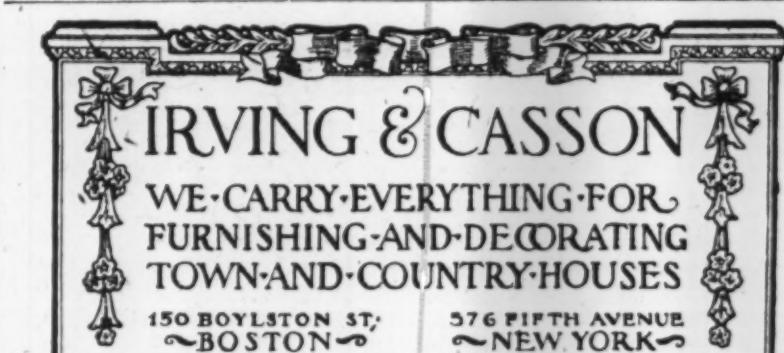
8500 yards of French Chiffon Voile in Cadet, Delft, Navy and Sky Blue, Heliotrope, Old Rose, Amethyst, Primrose, White or Black. 45 inches wide. 50c per yard
value .75c

James McCreery & Co.

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New York



BEDROOM APRON

Make an apron like a clothespin apron, only stitch so as to make at least two pockets. Slip it on over your other apron, when doing the bedroom work. You will be surprised how many steps it will save, says Suburban Life. Things to be taken up or downstairs, or into other rooms, can be put into the apron.

BETTER BROILER

I always had trouble in broiling fish on my gas oven broiler until I bought a wire broiler. Now I place the fish in the wire one, and have no trouble in turning it in the gas oven broiler, whereas in the old way I often broke the fish when I tried to turn it with a fork.—Good Housekeeping.

WAX REMOVED

If candlesticks or the patent holders are unsightly because of wax spots, put them in the oven on a folded newspaper; the heat will melt the wax and most of it will be absorbed by the paper.

Wipe them vigorously with a soft cloth or tissue paper as soon as they come from the oven. This treatment removes every vestige of wax.

SAVE THE SOAP

When a cake of soap breaks it is extravagance to throw the pieces away, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Put all such pieces into a small cloth bag. When washing dishes this bag may be used in place of a soaper.

PREPAYMENT TROLLEYS GROWING IN POPULARITY

Difficulties to Be Met Before Travel Under the New System Arouses Enthusiasm—Boston Passengers and Conductors Learning by Experience

TRIP REVEALS WAYS BOTH COULD HELP

When everybody becomes familiar with the pay-as-you-enter or prepayment type of street car, the petty delays that naturally accompany their first use in every community will doubtless disappear. One of the Monitor's special writers took a trip in one of the Boston prepayment cars the other day for the sake of finding out just what happens nowadays, while the public is getting used to what might be called the "safety" type of conveyance. Here is her story:

SLOWLY the big car came to a stop at Church street. The wind slapped in moisture through the open door upon the passengers, huddled in their seats. Every one wanted to reach home and have dinner. No one liked the situation.

The conductor's bell sounded "cling, cling," intermittently and he called, "Step forward in the car, please." People were getting on board, but it seemed to be taking a prodigiously long time for them to do so. It was a prepayment car with rules of its own, but few had discovered that fact until the car emerged from the subway. In there all cars were alike to the world's passengers, provided the signs were right; for prepayment in the subway means paying at the turnstile instead of on the car.

Outside of the subway, however, the last seat to the front platform in order

to leave the car. On inquiring, perhaps, he was informed that a company rule made this provision for the handling of passengers, but that the conductor might waive the rule at times when judgment told him it was best to do so. But the option was exercised but seldom, it appeared; perhaps for the reason that the car stopped ordinarily only at points where his attention was confined principally to collecting fares. Another curious point was the fact that when the car stopped at a crosswalk it was the rear platform that was over the walk, whereas passengers were obliged to step off the front platform oftentimes into a muddy roadway.

Getting on Board

When the car reached Church street a little group of people had been waiting in the rain. They saw the "Jamaica Plain" on the illuminated transparency and swarmed forward. Some, unthinking, tried the forward door, but the motorman took no notice of them. Numerous others stood in the rain while the conductor took fare after fare, making change with difficulty in several cases. Down into their pockets these people reached, fishing out nickels, dimes, quarters or dollar bills to be changed. Some of them were not patient and had wondered why they must wait—and the car, too—until everybody got aboard and paid his five-cent piece. And when one reached the end of his journey, he wondered why it was that he must elbow his way laboriously through a crowded aisle from the muffs to contend with before they could get at the handbags that hung upon

their arms. And often these handbags were hung with the clasp on the wrong side, and had to be removed from the arm, turned around and put back again and opened, while the other bundles were disposed of so that the right hand could be free to search among the collection of small packages, handkerchiefs, paper, powder, gloves and keys within for the purse, which usually proved to be at the very bottom. Finally obtained the purse had to be opened and from it was taken anything from a ten-cent piece to a dollar, but never a five-cent piece. The change obtained, the one nickel had to be deposited in the box and the rest stowed away in the purse, the purse in the bag, which had to be closed; and all the other bundles, the muff and the umbrella brought into position before the forward movement into the car could begin.

The crowd outside pushed and scolded. The conductor called, "Make way now," "More room in front," "Step lively," and other familiar phrases by way of encouragement. When the lady with the bundles had passed in, two men dropped their nickels in the box and sought for straps inside. Then another woman appeared. It was the women who caused the bother. They nearly always had to go into their bags and hunt for the necessary coin.

Finally the last passenger had been taken on and the car started toward the next stop. There were lively times at the rear end of the car until the bus section was left, when the conductor drew a long breath and looked around, gaining in popularity.

"It will be all right when they get used to it and have their money ready," he said, "but now when they don't, it's hot work."

"How do you know," asked a man who had had to wait in the rain.

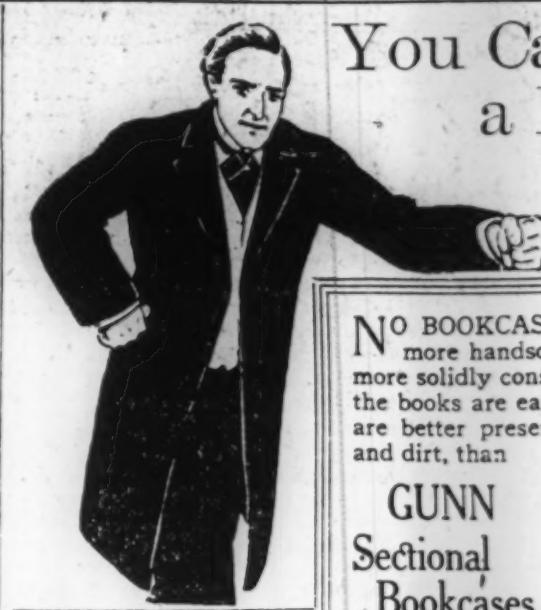
The Conductor's Views

"This isn't the only town in which I've run a prepayment car. Boston is behind the times. Most every city has 'em out West. The people don't like it at first, but pretty soon they'll get their money out beforehand. Sometimes when they don't and have little babies with 'em we let them go in and sit down right by the door while they get their money, but even they are learning. It isn't just that we get all the money that's coming to us; it saves the tearing back and forth of the conductor and it's a lot safer. The conductor is always at his post and knows what is going on. He don't start the car as somebody is getting on or off. Front door, please!" And he smiled stoically at the man, who wishing to alight, had squeezed himself by four or five men only to squeeze himself back again and make his way through to the front door.

"They'll get used to that, too, by and by," said the conductor. "And some day they'll read the signs and know we put them there because we mean them."

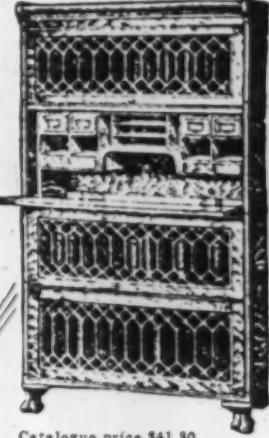
And the fact that more and more people now wait for these big prepayment cars, letting others bound for the same destination pass by, seems to indicate that the new method is slowly

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REGULAR EXERCISES IN THE OPEN AIR MAKE LEWIS SCHOOL, ROXBURY, HIGHLY POPULAR

Rules of Department Require Opening of Windows During Gymnastics—School Chooses Also Going Out

GAMES ARE LEARNED

ONE of the things that makes the boys and girls of the Lewis school in Roxbury think it the only one in all the city to which they would rather go is the open-air gymnasium, the open-air gymnasium, they call it. The rules governing the Boston schools require that a certain number of minutes each day be given to gymnastic exercise. They say that the windows shall be opened wide to let in all the fresh air possible during these. At the Lewis school they improve upon this. They open the windows to let in the fresh air, but they themselves don their coats and hats, if the weather is cold, and go down into the brick-paved yard. There they go through the exercises in the open, which is the only proper way to take them, says the master, Charles C. Haines, and the teachers and children agree with him. At school headquarters, too, they point to it with pride, and the other masters think it a good thing, although for one reason or another they do not follow the example at their own schools.

The yard at the Lewis school is so taken up with portable schoolhouses that there is not room to have some of the exercises the school would like to take, but when the fine new building is completed in February or March and the upper grades are moved over into it that is expected there will be plenty of room everywhere for all.

Every day in the year when conditions do not forbid each room takes its exercises in the yard. If the pavement is slippery they must be taken indoors, for in those where there is jumping there must be no liability of slipping. But at such times the children are let out for a five-minute run. The boy's work is under the direction of Allan L. Sedley, the sub-master, assisted by James F. Tyrrell and Mr. Pearce. Miss Rachel Rosinsky has charge of the work for the girls, assisted by Miss Mary L. Carty and Miss Burke.

The children are taken out in groups of grades or rooms, so that each is given exercise according to his development or progress. During the fall the work is confined mostly to muscular exercises, but later fancy, rhythmic steps are taken and games which are considered useful are learned. The children have been given a wand drill, in which they developed surprising grace and which they liked exceedingly. The school is back from a thoroughfare on a quiet street, so that the public in general does not know of the gymnasium, but the neighbors watch for it, and sometimes people walk down to look at the sport.

SALVATION ARMY HOLDINGS \$5,000,000

NEW YORK—That the Salvation Army of America has property holdings in the United States worth more than \$5,000,000, William Paert, secretary of the organization, stated Friday when a petition was presented to Supreme Court Justice Lehman for an order permitting the Salvation Army to borrow \$10,000 from the German Savings Bank.

A mortgage on property at 135 West Thirteenth street was offered as security. Mr. Paert said that the Salvation Army carried \$2,403,000 on mortgages. Justice Lehman signed the order.



Pupils of Lewis School, Roxbury, in midst of open-air gymnastics which distinguish that institution in Boston

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF FAR EAST SHOW GREAT PROGRESS

Harvey N. Shepard of Boston Gives Intimate Information Regarding Administration in India, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, Revealing Abounding Trust in the Wisdom of the People

CINCINNATI, O.—Harvey N. Shepard of Boston spoke before the City Club here today regarding his observations of local governments in the far east. He said:

When travelling in the far east we all observe the dress and the manners of its peoples, admire the scenery of Ceylon and Java and the unrivaled beauty of buildings like the Taj Mahal, and wonder at the vast ruins of former days, and we know something in a general way of the government of these lands, but it is not often we learn how the several communities are administered locally; and yet this page of their history is by no means lacking both in interest and in value.

One naturally begins with India, as it is the first country usually where we come into contact with the real east. The unit of Indian social life, the village community, dates from the earliest times. The kings or emperors had absolute power in the empire, but they left the villages a free hand to govern them selves.

Above the villages are the districts each in charge of a deputy commissioner. Each of these districts has its district board, more than one third of its members being elected, and a large proportion being natives. That its work is well done is evident from the splendid roads without which India would be little better off today than it was a century ago under its native rulers.

Then there are 600 municipalities in India, including Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, which administer the affairs of 17,000,000 people; and in almost all cases a majority of the members of the municipal boards are elected by the townspeople, about three fourths being natives.

The first act providing for municipal government in Burma was passed in 1874, and the number of municipalities has increased steadily until now there are 45, with an aggregate population of nearly 1,000,000, 250,000 being in Rangoon, the capital. The council is called a committee, and may use its funds for "all acts and things which are likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants." This broad grant of power is in striking contrast with the very limited grant to our cities.

In the Philippine islands there are 623

municipalities, and in connection with them 3600 presidents, secretaries, treasurers and clerks, and 8000 councilmen. All these officials are elected by the people; and any male person of 23 years or over, having six months' residence in the municipality, may vote, provided he owns real estate or pays a small tax, or speaks English or Spanish.

Any portion of New Zealand, which has an area of not more than nine square miles, and no points distant more than six miles from one another, and a population of not less than 1000, may be a borough, and then will not form part of a county. A borough with a population of not less than 20,000 may become a city.

The council has the power to construct and maintain within the borough any public works which, in its opinion, are necessary or beneficial.

Melbourne, the capital of the state of Victoria in Australia, which was founded in 1835 and was created a city in 1847, may be taken as a type of Australian cities. The act of incorporation is an adaptation of the municipal reform act of England. The city is divided into eight wards, for each of which there are three councillors, whose tenure of office is three years, with one councillor in each ward retiring annually; and these elect for each ward an alderman, who holds office for four years, and a lord mayor, who holds office for one year, and who is chairman of the city council.

Tokyo in June last took over its tramways. The property taken includes not only the tramways, but also a lighting plant, and the purchase price is double the cost of construction. Nevertheless Tokyo is not the first city in the world to pay an enormous sum for an unexpected franchise, nor is it the first city to begin to operate its tramways under a cloud of debt. Many British cities have gone through the same experience and careful management generally has worked wonders in a few years. Tokyo and Osaka are about to establish engineering bureaus, with some financial aid from the national government. Japan is in many respects the most remarkable country on earth, combining all the fascination of an ancient civilization with the interest of a vigorous new nation.

PARENTS' CLUB TO MEET

An executive and general business meeting of the Fathers and Mothers Club, will be held at the Twentieth Century Club house, 3 Joy street, Tuesday, and will be followed by an address on "Little Citizens of the World," by Anna Sturges Duryea.

NEW SESSION IN MANILA

NEW YORK—Cable advice from Manila to the New York Herald show that Governor Forbes has called an extra five days' session of the Legislative Assembly to deal with unfinished measures.

JURISTS DINE AT WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON—President and Mrs. Taft entertained at dinner on Friday night members of the supreme court. In addition to the justices there were at the White House judges of the various federal courts in the District of Columbia, officials of the department of justice and 50 other guests.

ABBOT LUNCHEON HELD

A reception and luncheon were given at the annual joint meeting of the Abbott Alumnae Association and the Abbott Academy Club of Boston, today, at the Vendome hotel.

MR. TAFT'S FRIENDS IN DOUBT ABOUT EFFECT ON HIS RACE OF THIRD TERM RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON—There is a difference of opinion among politicians as to how the Sladen anti-third term resolution will affect the political situation. That the resolution will pass the House, perhaps by a large majority, is conceded but whether it will hurt or help President Taft nobody seems to know.

At first the friends of Mr. Taft were disposed to assume that the resolution would so arouse public sentiment against a third term as to compel the progressive Republicans to cease trying to use Mr. Roosevelt's name. This was what happened to General Grant when a similar resolution was passed by the House in 1875.

That may easily be the effect of such action at present. But today some of the men close to the President are inclined to believe that the passage of this

resolution by the Democratic House will in some quarters be taken as indicating the desire of the Democrats to eliminate Mr. Roosevelt from the presidential problem, on the theory that they prefer to have the Republicans nominate Mr. Taft.

If the passage of the resolution by the House can thus be taken as indicating a belief among Democrats that Mr. Taft would be a weaker candidate than Mr. Roosevelt, then the Taft people would fail to get out of the resolution that degree of comfort they otherwise would expect.

There would be a roll call on the resolution and it is already apparent that there would be a good deal of maneuvering among Republican members of the insurgent states before they decided whether to vote for or against it.

DEMOCRATS LIKELY TO YIELD ON BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON—The Democrats of the House are probably to reverse themselves on the question of battleship construction for the next fiscal year. The action taken by their caucus recently probably does not represent the sober second thought of any of the responsible House leaders.

Already there are signs that the Senate, even if the House should not reverse itself, will insert a provision for two battleships in the naval appropriation bill, and that such action will be sustained in that body without serious opposition. And there is authority for saying that the Senate will insist upon its amendment to the bill, even to the point of defeating the bill. All in all, therefore, the outlook is believed to be good for battleship legislation at this session, notwithstanding the action of the House Democrats in caucus.

It is said by the Republicans that the House Democrats are not consistent with their record in the caucus attitude they have assumed. It was a Democratic House during the first Cleveland administration which began the building of the United States' modern navy and the policy of keeping the navy abreast of the world demands has ever since found many supporters on the Democratic side in both legislative chambers. It was the original Democratic policy that naval construction should be continued as rapidly as funds were available, until the country had 40 ships of the highest type, and that thereafter this standard should be maintained by the construction of new ships to take the place of those of the earlier types which had become obsolete.

President Taft in his message to Congress this winter urged the construction of two battleships out of funds to be set apart at this session, and expressed the desire that this liberal policy should be continued until after the completion of the Panama canal, when he believed the ease with which the fleet could be transferred from one ocean to the other would to a considerable degree eliminate the necessity for maintaining this ratio of strength.

The action of the Democratic House caucus gives a good deal of interest to the latest figures from Lloyd's, giving statistics of naval construction by all the great powers. It is pointed out by Lloyd's, for instance, that the battleship fleet will again have been doubled.

House leaders have already said that they regretted the action taken at the caucus recently, and have given assurances that the subject is to be brought up again in caucus, when a different conclusion will be reached. The Democrats in the Senate are not in sympathy with what the House has done.

BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor

Now Offers

A Stamp Department

For the Children

Every Other Saturday

This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.

The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

Saturday's

Monitor

ORANGEMEN WILL ASSEMBLE
NEW YORK—The Morning Post's Belfast correspondent asserts that 80,000 armed Orangemen will be in Belfast on Thursday, the day Winston Churchill, the first lord of the admiralty, will speak at a home rule meeting, says a London cable.

BILL NOT TO BE PASSED NOW
WASHINGTON—The national monetary commission's reserve bill should be kept out of politics at all hazards was decided today by the commission, and for this reason the measure will not be pressed at the present session of Congress.

FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY KEEP EUROPE ASTIR

(Continued from page one)

savants—only 10 members of the proletarian, workmen, house porters, etc., were on the register, yet out of 515 votes cast in the district 165, or almost a third, were given to the Socialist candidate."

He who runs may read here, and today news comes to hand from Berlin that the Radicals, who are generally recognized to hold the balance in the second ballot, have decided "to follow up the aim they have had in view throughout the electioneering campaign, namely, the demolition of the 'Blue-Black bloc,'" which means that they will make common cause with the Socialist. And so standing to win 30 more seats in the second ballot, with a chance of 15 more, there would seem to be something more than a possibility that the Socialist party will be the strongest party in the new Reichstag, and the international significance of this fact cannot be overestimated. The struggle in Germany and Austria-Hungary is being narrowed down. The many contending parties which go to form the German Reichstag and the Austro-Hungarian Reichsrath are slowly but surely being segregated into two great camps, the Socialist and the Clerical, and thus the two real opposing forces in the political Armageddon of the future are coming to be clearly seen.

Call Alliance Temporary

No doubt the German Radical would tell you it was an alliance but for the moment, the choice of the lesser of two evils, and when the tyranny of the Blue-Black "bloc" was broken, why the real "Volks Partie" would sever its connection with the "Red flood." The member of the "Reich Partie" would say the same of the "centre," for alike in Berlin and Vienna and Buda-Pesth, the politician of the cafe still maintains that his party is the party and the only party.

Again the supporter of Count von Aehrenthal and the ardent Hapsburger might draw his sword a little if you told him he was a Socialist, and his repudiation would be justified for he is not yet, but the great fact remains that the true national party in Austria-Hungary today is the Socialist-Democratic party, and those parties, especially in Hungary, in fundamental sympathy with it. This party is becoming a veritable cave of Aldullam for all who desire peace and economy, and above all, perhaps, freedom of conscience. To the Clerical party on the other hand are flocking the Italyphobe, the anti-Semitic, and, more than all, the Pan German, who unblushingly looks to a Hohenzollern, and not to a Hapsburg, as the future ruler of Pan Germany.

Every day in the dual monarchy these issues become more clearly defined, and the two parties more consolidated. The King-Emporer, Count von Aehrenthal, and the whole Liberal-Socialist thought in the country stands for the maintenance of the statu quo, for the preservation of the triple alliance, retrenchment and reform at home, and peace abroad. Yet at the moment of writing, almost the whole Austrian press discusses the future relations between Italy and her allies. The Clericals, under the leadership of Baron Fuchs, violently, day by day, attack Count von Aehrenthal and his pro Italian policy, and clamor for war, while the Liberal papers believe that Italy will remain in the triple alliance and cordially support the pacific policy of the Austrian foreign minister.

JURY TO VOTE ON DYNAMITE CASES

Congressman Weeks took up the subject of banking and currency. He reviewed the legislation of the past few years, as well as his bill, which has just been presented to Congress by the monetary reform commission.

"If you do not further the work of the commission," he said, "you are likely to find yourselves in the midst of another 1907 panic. Our bill is based upon the experience not only of ourselves, but the rest of the world. We have a banking system including trust companies, mutual savings banks, national banks, stock savings banks and all sorts of banks. We can't upset the system in any state or community, but we must supply a supplement to all of these systems."

Secretary Nagel left Boston on the midnight train for Washington.

COMMERCE CHAMBER OF BOSTON IS PRAISED BY SECRETARY NAGEL

ENGINEERS ARE SOON TO REPORT ON PLANS FOR NEPONSET RIVER

(Continued from page one)

Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, commended the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night for the way it cooperates with the heads of departments at Washington in the achievement of progressive legislation.

CHILDREN LEARN HOW TO SEW GARMENTS AND OTHER THINGS AT NORTH END UNION

Nearly 200 Little Girls Push Needles, Singing Lusty When Classes Halt for Diversion

PRIVILEGE TO THEM

It was almost 10 o'clock Saturday morning and a long line of little Italian girls stood waiting in the lower hall of the North End Union, while in the assembly room upstairs two of their companions were bringing out from a mysterious looking closet what seemed to be large laundry bags and piling them up on a bench at the back of the room. No sooner was this task completed than there was a tramp of feet on the stairs and in came the long line, each little girl carrying a blue ticket and a penny, which she surrendered to the lady who stood at the door. In a few minutes the room was well filled; even the platform had its share of occupants, for the little girls seemed to regard it as their special place, as indeed it was, and there they sat with all the dignity that they could muster.

In the meantime several ladies had come in, removed their coats and furs and gone to the row of bags, each carrying away one of them to another part of the room. As the ladies took their places, each with a group of children, the little ones crowded around, eager for the happy moment when the bags should be opened. It was evident that the bags contained something exceedingly attractive, but what stranger would have guessed the secret, for out came large pieces of white cloth partly made into pillow cases, and a good deal of blue and brown plaid flannel in which the discerning one could perceive the beginnings of diminutive petticoats.

Here, then, was a sewing school: the bright-eyed little girls were the pupils, the gentle-voiced ladies were the teachers, and the large bags contained the things that were being made. The enthusiasm of the class members was irresistible as showing their thorough enjoyment of the privilege which the North End Union grants its neighborhood children every Saturday morning.

Busy Little Workers

At present there are nearly 200 little maids of from 5 to 12 years enrolled in the sewing school, and ordinarily only emergencies keep them from attending every week. This seems all the more remarkable because these children do not go there for the fun of making doll clothes, but to engage in the serious business of making their own garments or other things that will be useful in the home. Most remarkable, however, is the fact that while it sometimes takes months for a child to finish one article, when it is completed she is ready to start another task that will take just as long.

The only diversion in the morning's work occurs when the session is about half finished. Books then are passed around, and every little girl stands up and sings with might and main. Sometimes the children are so enthusiastic that they begin stanzas ahead of the accompanist, then the leader stops them and they have to start all over again. The little tots on the platform sing, too, and seem especially fond of the lines:

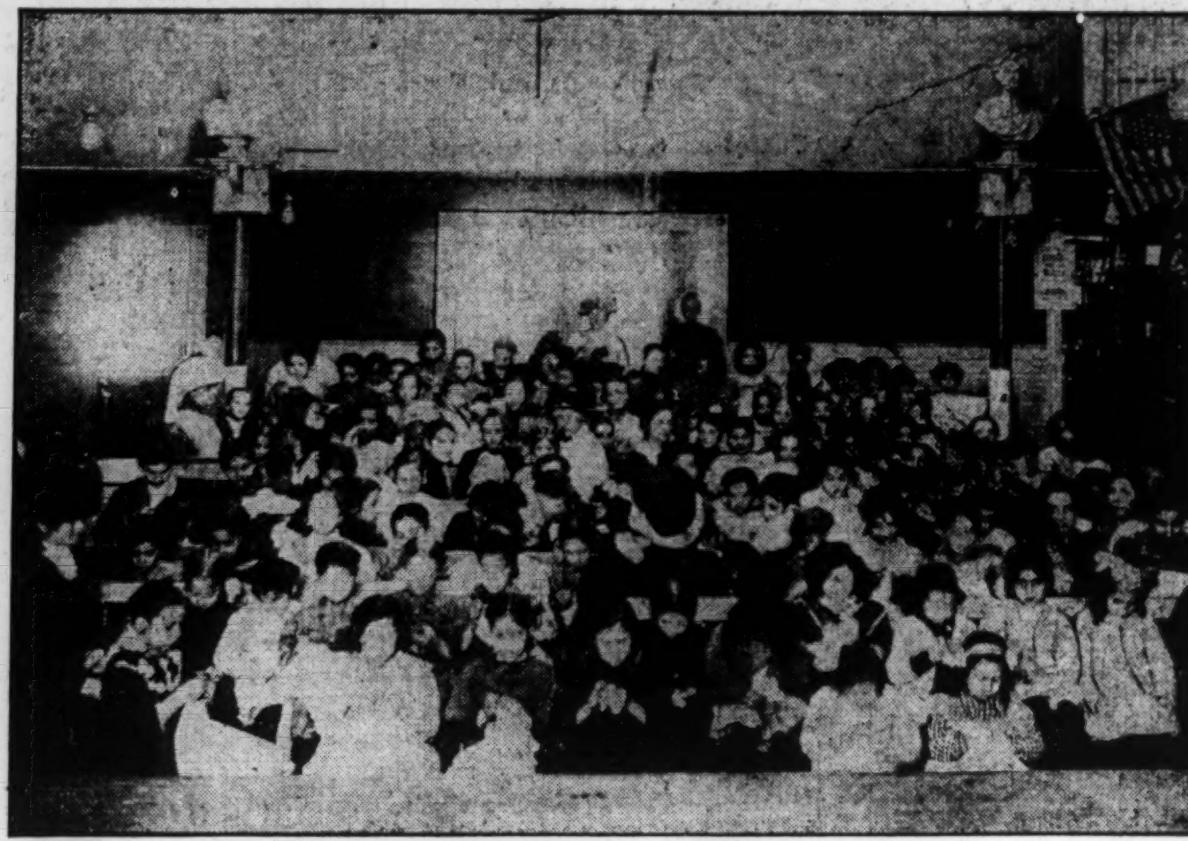
"Happy children we,
What care we for weather?"

The common sense that was evidenced at the founding of this sewing school some 20 years ago and which still is evidenced in every line of its management marks it as one of the most practical institutions of Boston. Scores of little girls have there a desirable place to go to Saturday mornings; there they are taught to make articles that are always needed; it leads to a sympathetic understanding not only between adults and children, but also between Americans and Italians; and, finally, it helps to make every one concerned both useful and happy.

One of the most interesting features of the management is the record that is kept of what each member of the classes accomplishes. By the use of a simple card system it is possible to know at any time not only how many articles a child has finished, "but whether she started something that was not completed by the end of the year. Beside the name of each article made stands a mark denoting the quality of the workmanship; the highest mark given is I. When a little girl gets I on a pillow case she need never make another pillow case unless she wishes to, and also she is given the rare privilege of choosing for herself what she will make next. The worker who gets 2 on her pillow case is promoted, if she desires, to the joys of making a petticoat, but the next year she must start with another pillow case. The unfortunate maid who receives only 3 on her pillow case must continue to make pillow cases until she wins a 2. Most advanced pupils sometimes aspire to make dainty aprons and nightgowns, but by far the greater number of them are content with trying their skill on the flannel petticoats.

Cards Show Progress

It is instructive to examine these record cards with a view to noting what progress the children make from month to month and from year to year. It is not at all unusual to find a card belonging to a member who has attended for five years or more and who every year has made notable improvement in her work. Sometimes there are cards belonging to every girl in the family, but most interesting of all is the director's statement of that privilege. Recently when a



These little girls, sewing on various articles, present a picture of industry every Saturday morning in the lower hall of the North End Union

ment that some of the children's mothers were once members of the sewing school and as soon as any of their daughters could hold a needle they were sent to the North End Union to learn to sew.

Frequently there is a scarcity of teachers and some of the older pupils volunteer their services. Often they prove satisfactory enough to keep such a position for some years. One ambitious damsel of 14 has been teaching a class for three years. Not only does she get her pupils to do excellent work, but her discipline is so good that her class is pointed out to visitors as a model one.

The girls recognize the honor bestowed upon them when they are allowed to teach and are eager to be found worthy to teach as they labor over

teacher announced that she would be absent for several weeks, one of her most devoted girls immediately exclaimed: "Oh, let me teach the class while you're gone! I'll do my hair up and do my best to teach them right!"

The wisdom of the directors is evidenced by an unwritten law that says a child who stays in the school until just after the winter holidays cannot enter again the next autumn but must wait until January. This makes it impossible for any member to enter year after year, and drop out as soon as the holiday festivities are over. The youngest children are among the most conscientious workers, and it is a real pleasure to watch them as they labor over

bits of cloth, learning the different stitches until they are considered skillful enough to be placed in charge of their first pillow case.

There seems to be one particular need at this sewing school in order to increase its present effectiveness, and that is more teachers. More children could be easily accommodated there, but they cannot be enrolled until more young women appear upon the scene for the purpose of instructing them. Samuel F. Hubbard, the superintendent of the Union, is glad to have visitors come there and talk over the work with him, as he is hopeful that in this way more teachers may be obtained for the Saturday morning sewing school.

"Experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporation engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies."

"The wisdom of the directors is evidenced by an unwritten law that says a child who stays in the school until just after the winter holidays cannot enter again the next autumn but must wait until January. This makes it impossible for any member to enter year after year, and drop out as soon as the holiday festivities are over. The youngest children are among the most conscientious workers, and it is a real pleasure to watch them as they labor over

COURT FOR LICENSING CORPORATIONS URGED BY G. W. PERKINS

Former New York Financier Says Somebody Is Making Mistake and That Government Repression Is Wrong

PLEA FOR PUBLICITY

NEW YORK—Need of a business court to license corporations was urged by George W. Perkins, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., in an address delivered Friday night before the Traffic Club, an organization of railroad men and merchants.

"Somebody in this country is making a colossal mistake," said Mr. Perkins. "What we need is more patriotism and less politics."

"There is no logical connection between the evils that have existed in our large industrial concerns and the remedies that the government is trying to apply. In place of regulation we are given segregation, and are told that dissolution is the solution, while every practical man knows that dissolution is mere delusion. Government regulation is all right, but government repression is all wrong."

"The Republican party, in its platform of four years ago, in speaking of the Sherman law, declared as follows:

"Experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporation engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies."

"There can be no mistaking the language used. The Republican party expressed itself as being in favor of amending the Sherman act. At the same time the Democratic party declared for a policy that would prohibit the control by a manufacturing or trading corporation, engaged in interstate commerce, of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States."

"We are now witnessing the spectacle of the Republican party, which was victorious at the polls, not only failing to carry out the trust plank in its own platform, but actually carrying out the trust plank of the Democratic party, which was defeated at the polls. Could political confusion be worse confounded?"

"A constructive program does not present insurmountable difficulties. Congress could in a very short time adopt a policy that would give both immediate and prospective relief, and this could be done by working somewhat along the following lines:

"For immediate relief:

"First—Create at once, in or out of the department of commerce and labor, a business court or controlling commission, composed largely of experienced business men.

"Second—Give this body power to license corporations doing an interstate or international business.

"Third—Make such license depend on the ability of a corporation to comply with conditions laid down by Congress when creating such commission and with such regulations as may be prescribed by the commission itself.

"Fourth—Make publicity, both before and after license is issued, the essential feature of these rules and regulations. Require each company to secure the approval of said commission of all its affairs, from its capitalization to its business practices. In the beginning lay down only broad principles, with a view to elaborating and perfecting them as conditions require.

"Fifth—Make the violation of such rules and regulations punishable by imprisonment of individuals rather than by the revocation of the license of the company, adopting in this respect the method of procedure against national banks in case of wrong-doing."

"For prospective relief:

"First—The House and the Senate to join at once in supporting a commission to make a careful study of the Sherman law and the various recommendations that have been made regarding its repeal, amendment and amplification.

"Second—Said commission to study the report on the wisdom and practicability of a national incorporation act."

RESERVOIR SITE BOUGHT LOW

FOR WORTH, Tex.—In a partial report to the city commission the engineers in charge of the construction of the \$1,000,000-surface reservoir on the West Fork show by their figures that the cost of land for the reservoir site was considerably below the original estimate of \$250,000. It is shown that 3830 acres have been secured at an average of \$40.30 per acre and that only about 1500 additional acres are needed.

The Lasto Shock Absorber

ALBANY, Tex.—The Pioneer Natural Gas Company will soon begin laying the pipe line from Moran to Albany, which will be distributed and handled by the Albany Natural Gas Company throughout this town. The pipe for laying in the town as well as for the main pipe line, has been ordered.

No More Explosions on Gasoline Boats

IF YOU HAVE A

Aaron Automatic
Bilge Pump

The Mechanical Watchman
for Motor Driven Craft

"Nothing moves but water, oils and gas." Draws out anything in a liquid form; its greatest asset is its factor of safety, positively preventing all danger of explosion or fire by drawing all gasoline fumes from bilge. This fact alone cannot be determined from a money value. No more pumping dirty bilge water through the water jacket when using this pump. Full information and prices submitted upon application.

Aaron Automatic Bilge Pump Co.
171 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Show Space—BASEMENT

MOTOR BOAT AND ENGINE SHOW TO CLOSE TONIGHT

When the ninth annual motor boat and engine show closes its doors this evening it will have broken all records, not only for attendance, but for the amount of actual business transacted by the exhibitors. All the exhibitors express themselves as more than satisfied with the results achieved, and all are optimistic over the coming season, which they predict will be one of the best in years. While they are loth to give detailed facts regarding sales of boats and engines, the majority state that there has been more real business and more actual buying, than at any of the preceding shows. One engine dealer, who does not want his name mentioned, states that he has sold several heavy-duty engines and three high-speed motors for immediate delivery, while he also has contracts pending for a number of others, which called for early spring delivery.

Society has been well represented during the past three days, and it is said

that several orders for high-speed boats have been placed with local builders. Friday night the biggest crowd of the week was present while thousands are expected to visit Mechanics building this afternoon and evening. Much favorable comment has been made this year regarding the decorations and general arrangement of the show, and Manager Campbell has been complimented by the exhibitors for his splendid handling and attention to the details of this great exhibition.

The program is as follows:

Aug. 8—8 p. m., 5-mile race for boats with two cylinders or less, 3 prizes; 3 p. m., 2-mile race, free for all, 3 prizes; 4:30 p. m., 10-mile handicap race, 3 prizes; 5:30 p. m., 10-mile handicap race, 3 prizes.

Aug. 9—11 a. m., 40-foot class, 20 miles, 3 prizes; 2 p. m., 26-foot class, 20 miles, 3 prizes; 3:30 p. m., 20-foot class, 20 miles, 3 prizes; 5 p. m., 40-foot displacement, 20 miles.

Aug. 10—10 a. m., cruisers, 14 miles, Hamilton to Bronx and return, 3 prizes; 11 a. m., 32-foot class, 20 miles, 3 prizes; 2:30 p. m., amateur and amateur handicap handicap race, open to any boat of 15 miles or over, 20 miles, 4 prizes; 4:30 p. m., Great Lakes Power Boat League championship, 25 miles.

TEXAS AGAIN ON CASH BASIS

AUSTIN, Tex.—The state of Texas recently began on a cash basis after a three months' deficiency in the general revenue fund. At one time the unpaid warrants aggregated \$700,000.

Over One Hundred Million Dollars

a year are spent for advertising in the United States alone. The direct and contributory effect of this vast expenditure on business expansion is impossible to determine. It is a fact, however, that there is no single economic force which so directly and beneficially affects business growth and general prosperity as good advertising.

There is a widespread effort among representative advertisers, banded together into organizations to more thoroughly cope with the situation, to make advertising truthful, clean and honest. They know that no lasting success can be built where public confidence is not freely given, and their purpose is to counteract the effects that misguided users of publicity mediums have brought about. Publishers, too, are taking up this all-important issue with enthusiasm, and they are supporting the movement by closing their columns to all advertising that does not measure up to the standard of propriety and truthfulness.

This newspaper is glad to be counted among the first publications which took a decisive stand for clean and honest advertising, and its immediate endorsement by both high-grade advertisers and readers clearly shows that the public demand today is for publications whose ideals are high, and whose service is shown in their right to and possession of public confidence.

It is obvious that advertising standards so high cannot be primarily expressed in terms of dollars and cents, but which carried to their final conclusion will make the hundred million dollars a year that is now spent for advertising appear relatively small in comparison.

LIVESTOCK VALUE SHOWS DECREASE

WASHINGTON—On farms and ranges in the United States on Jan. 1, according to an estimate of the department of agriculture were 200,601,000 head of horses, mules, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine, valued at \$5,008,149,000.

The total number per head and aggregate value of the various farm animals on Jan. 1 with comparisons for 1911, follow:

| | FARM ANIMALS |
|--------------|---|
| Horses | 20,508,000 Per hd. Total value \$1,172,94 \$2,172,573,000 |
| Milch cows | 20,277,000 111.35 2,205,081,000 |
| Other cattle | 10,699,000 39.39 815,064,000 |
| Sheep | 20,823,000 39.97 832,209,000 |
| Swine | 37,260,000 21.20 790,064,000 |
| Others | 30,679,000 20.54 815,184,000 |
| 1912 | 52,362,000 3.46 181,170,000 |
| 1911 | 53,633,000 3.91 209,535,000 |
| 1912 | 65,410,000 8.00 523,829,000 |
| 1911 | 65,620,000 9.37 615,170,000 |

PIPE LINE TO BE LAID

ALBANY, Tex.—The Pioneer Natural Gas Company will soon begin laying the pipe line from Moran to Albany, which will be distributed and handled by the Albany Natural Gas Company throughout this town. The pipe for laying in the town as well as for the main pipe line, has been ordered.

The Lasto Shock Absorber
NO FRICTION
NO OIL
NO NOISE
Positive Automatic

Different from any other shock absorber on the market. Cost \$40.00. 7-Pass T. C. Cost \$85.00. 5-Pass. T. C.

LASTO SHOCK ABSORBER CO.
1074 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

News of Interest to the Automobilists

RALPH MULFORD WINS BIG INCOME AT AUTO RACING

Famous Driver of the Lozier Car Has Made Between \$17,000 and \$18,000 in Fifteen Months

DETROIT, Mich.—Somewhere between the round numbers \$17,000 and \$18,000 lies the exact amount of Ralph Mulford's share of automobile prize money for the 15 months following his victory in the Elgin race of August, 1910. Pretty fair returns for less than a year and a half's work, the average man will agree. It is more by some thousands than Tyrus Cobb, the greatest ball player in the major leagues, receives for his services in the same period of time.

When the fact is considered that racing is practically a side issue with Mulford, and that in addition to receiving all the prize money won by his Lozier car he is paid a substantial salary by the Lozier company, one is constrained to wonder what his receipts would be were he to devote his entire attention to automobile contests. Owing to the policy of the Lozier company in taking part in only the important events of the racing schedule, Mulford receives only three or four chances at cash prizes in a season. The amount named above was accumulated in only six races, three in 1910 and the same number in 1911.

Calculating the running time of the races where Mulford won cash prizes as actual working hours, the modest sum of \$500 per hour is found to be the reward for a winning driver. The 600-mile race at Indianapolis last May in which Mulford finished second proved one of the Lozier driver's big victories. This race occupied seven hours in the running. Mulford's share amounted to about \$7,000, or payment at the rate of \$1,000 an hour. His victories in the two Fairmount park events also brought large returns as did the Vanderbilt cup race in November. In almost every case the prizes offered by the tire concerns and the accessory manufacturers brought the total up to respectable proportions.

MOTOR CAR GOOD OR BAD AS CHASSIS

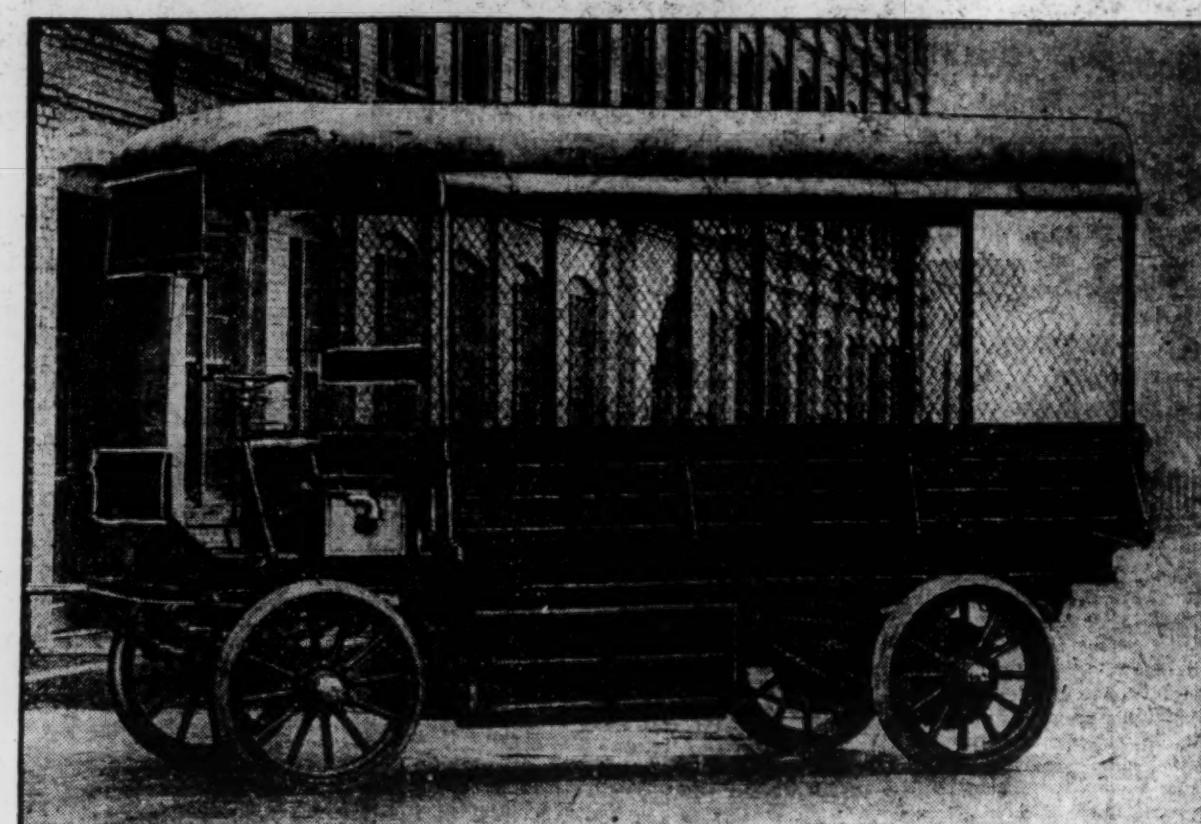
The motor car is as good or as bad as its chassis. That is the belief of George W. Weidley, designer and vice-president of the Premier Motor Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis. It was practically universally agreed at the New York and Chicago shows that the Premier chassis represented the highest development in motor car building in America.

The black and white satin finished chassis which was a part of the Chicago Coliseum exhibit of the Premier attracted the attention of thousands of visitors at the New York Madison Square Garden show, including many mechanical experts from this country and abroad. The big Premier chassis with its 40-inch wheel base is indeed attractive. It is finished in old Roman gold and the wheels are of natural wood color.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Feb. 3....From 5:30 p. m. to 6:26 a. m.
Feb. 4....From 5:31 p. m. to 6:25 a. m.
Feb. 5....From 5:32 p. m. to 6:23 a. m.
Feb. 6....From 5:33 p. m. to 6:22 a. m.
Feb. 7....From 5:34 p. m. to 6:21 a. m.
Feb. 8....From 5:35 p. m. to 6:20 a. m.
Feb. 9....From 5:36 p. m. to 6:19 a. m.
Feb. 10....From 5:39 p. m. to 6:17 a. m.

POWERFUL COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRUCK



ONE OF THE BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY'S ELECTRIC TRUCKS OF WHICH 50 HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY ONE COMPANY

The above is a picture of one of the cars for the largest re-order for electric commercial vehicles ever taken, and is at the present time being filled by the Baker Motor Vehicle Company, Cleve-

land, O., for the American Express Company of New York city. Fifty trucks were ordered. After innumerable tests and long competition under the same conditions between trucks of the gas and

electric type, the American Express finally selected the Baker electric trucks as best adapted to meet the requirements of its particular type of transportation service in New York.

DEMAND FOR SPACE IN BOSTON AUTO SHOW ALREADY EXCEEDS SUPPLY

So great has been the demand for space for both the pleasure car and truck shows to be held March 2 to 9 and March 13 to 20, that a number of concerns will not be able to get all the space they desired, and so during the show week of both exhibitions they will hold little shows of their own at their salesrooms, where they can show prospective purchasers the cars and trucks other than those on display in the spaces at Mechanics building.

Every foot of space has been allotted, and still the dealers are clamoring for more, and this in spite of the fact that two great separate exhibitions are to be held this year. In former years the commercial vehicles have been shown in connection with the pleasure car show and as a result an overflow exhibition had to be held in another hall. It was thought this year that with two separate exhibitions there would be ample room properly to house each show. The pleasure car dealers however desired more space than ever to show their new lines, while the commercial vehicle show assumed such proportions that every foot of space in Mechanics building will also be required for this exhibition. Manager Chester J. Campbell is confident that both shows will easily surpass all their predecessors both as to the number and character of the exhibits.

The Boston Automobile Dealers Association, under whose auspices the pleasure exhibit will be held, has taken exceptional interest in this year's exhibition and the line of cars which the va-

rious dealers will show will prove a revelation to all who have not kept in touch with the wonderful progress that has been made in their manufacture. The new cars will be found almost ideal in construction, for they will embody all the latest innovations of the designers and builders which have developed through years of study and experiment. The refinements noticeable in the motor plants have proposed themselves while the designers have been working along theories in harmony with the best engine practise. In the matter of body design and construction beautiful lines have been sought and attained and the latest models to be shown will be found most magnificent creations.

Some magnificent stripped chassis will be shown so that visitors can inspect every part of the motor plant. Many little conveniences will be found in the arrangement of the bodies which will add to the comfort of the autoist. New and beautiful color schemes and artistic upholstering will combine to make the pleasure vehicles real cars "de-lux."

The six-cylinder type of motor and the self-starter will be prominent features, while the silent Knight in four and six-cylinders will be prominently displayed.

Society will be allotted its usual special night when the ultra-fashionable of Boston's exclusive set will be present to inspect the magnificent array of pleasure vehicles. There will be charming music, afternoon and evening, during both shows.

The Commercial Vehicle Exhibition should prove a wonderful educational institution, and the business man will find much food for thought in an inspection of the most varied lines of motor wagons, designed and built to meet all sorts of conditions and purposes. The show will have its economic side as well as its service argument, even though the latter appeals most strongly to the broad-minded business man. Where

economy and service are combined the motor truck makes a direct appeal to the pocketbook, and the value of the motor-driven over the horse-driven vehicle will be proven at the show. The tremendous development of the commercial vehicle along lines heretofore never exploited will be apparent to all who visit the show. There will be motor-driven wagons and trucks for practically every line of business and they will range in price from about \$700 to several thousand. In other words there will be a duplication of practically every horse-drawn vehicle so far as arrangements of bodies go, with the exception, of course, that an engine will be the motive power. An improvement in the arrangement of the engine will be noted in some of the trucks, where the motor will be found out of view under the driver's seat instead of under hood in the ordinary way. This permits a better arrangement of the body and dispenses with much of the rear overhang. Where the motor is thus placed the box-like seat which covers it can be raised so that the driver can get at any part of the power plant.

New ideas in transmission and lubrication will be shown while a general refinement in the motors has been retained. All business men who are in any way interested in transportation problems should not miss this great exhibition, for the commercial vehicle is now a part of the business life of every community. The saving of time, the covering of long distances, and the splendid efficiency of the motor driven vehicle under all conditions are factors which should not be overlooked. This show will appeal to the general public strongly, for it is only a question of a very short time when the motor truck will take up the equine burden and the horse will disappear from the city streets.

GOODYEAR AERO TIRES EXHIBITED AT CHICAGO SHOW

Will Be Seen at Various Other Automobile Displays This Year—Built Like Small Auto Tire

Automobiles of various kinds—the pleasure and truck types—and motorcycles have comprised the various kinds of vehicles exhibited at the automobile shows thus far this year, but aeroplanes are on their way and at later shows it is likely that air craft will be seen.

Two years ago motor trucks were not exhibited at the automobile shows. The first development of this type of car had not begun. Automobile designers and engineers were working quietly to bring the commercial vehicle into prominence, but their results were not being shown publicly. Still the trucks arrived at the shows in the time and as rapidly a development is predicted for them in the next few years, as that enjoyed by the pleasure type of car in the last few.

Aeroplanes are to be the next. At New York and Chicago a year ago aeroplane tires and fabric were exhibited and this year at the shows larger exhibits in these lines are making their appearance.

To the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, belongs credit for the most complete line of aeroplane fabric and tires shown at this year's automobile shows, and at the Chicago show this week the aeroplane tire and fabric exhibit of the company is attracting much attention. The Goodyear Co. was first among American tire manufacturers to reckon with the aeroplane as a coming factor in transportation and make preparations for its arrival. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s aeroplane tire exhibit includes all the popular sizes. An aeroplane tire is smaller and faster than the motorcycle tire and the Goodyear kind like the Goodyear motorcycle tire, is made like a small automobile tire instead of as a development of the bicycle tire.

Aeroplane tires must take strains at times and they must be so made that wrenches will not loosen them from the rims. The Goodyear Company has given a good deal of attention to these details.

BAY STATE A. A. TO GIVE ITS FIRST SHOW THIS MONTH

Rehearsals for the first annual performance of the Bay State Automobile Association players, which will be held at Jordan Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, Feb. 23 and 24, are now in full swing. The show committee and President E. A. Gilmore are much gratified at the enthusiastic support which the players are receiving from the members of the association, which insures the financial success of the entertainment.

The rapid development of the unexpected talent within the organization leaves no doubt as to the artistic success of the players. The committee wisely decided that the initial venture should be given along lines which could admit of plenty of opportunity for individual effort on the part of the members participating so that the "Medley of Comedy and Music," which is the title of the show, is divided into three parts.

The first part represents the B. S. A. A. at the Vanderbilt cup race. Returning from the race, prominent officers and members are unfortunate enough to fall into a trap and be arrested for overspeeding, which makes the second part. The last part represents the banquet scene, which makes an original attractive variation of the old-time minstrel setting, allowing full scope for the talents of eight end men and the interlocutor, President Gilmore.

Ford

If you knew what Vanadium Steel really is, its tremendous importance in motor car building, you would not buy a motor car which was constructed of any other material.

When scientifically heat treated, Vanadium Steel is the strongest steel in the world under vibratory stress and under torsional strain.

Ford Model T motor cars are constructed entirely of Vanadium Steel, scientifically heat treated, by original Ford processes. It is Vanadium Steel construction coupled with Henry Ford's matchless genius in design that has brought about the fact that every third motor car made in America in 1912 will be a Ford Model T.

This is why Ford Model T cars stand up in all service; a mile in fifty seconds on the race track; climbing Pike's Peak; going through sand and slush and mud; over ploughed fields; climbing rugged, rocky Ben Nevis; sweeping across the continent from New York to Seattle; in durability road tests; in every day use everywhere in all parts of the world.

Is not this a reason why you should choose Ford Model T as the car you will buy?

Ford Model T—the one car that is sold fully equipped, with Top, Automatic Brass Windshield, Speedometer, Ford Magneto built into the Motor, Two 6-inch Gas Lamps, Generator, Three Oil Lamps, Horn, Tools. Immediate delivery.

Ford Branches in all principal cities and Ford Dealers everywhere.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Ford Model T Touring Car, 4 cylinders, 5 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit, | \$690 |
| Ford Model T Torpedo, 4 cylinders, 2 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit, | \$590 |
| Ford Model T Commercial Roadster, 4 cylinders, 3 passengers, removable rumble seat, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit | \$590 |
| Ford Model T Town Car (Landaulet), 4 cylinders, 6 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit | \$900 |
| Ford Model T Delivery Car, capacity 750 pounds merchandise, fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit | \$700 |

Write us direct for new Ford booklet "Six Talks by the Jolly Fat Chauffeur with the Double Chin." There's a dozen laughs with every page. Address Department X.

Ford Motor Company

Boston Branch, 147 Columbus Avenue

Stock Champion Road Race Champion

National 40

Not a Racing Car
But a Strong, Powerful Car
at a Fair Price

LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY

SELF STARTING

TORPEDO MODEL

PRICE : : : : \$2900

W. H. STEVENS
648 Boylston Street

FULL FLOATING REAR AXLE

T HEAD MOTOR

FULL NICKEL

FRANK IVERS & SON

AUTOMOBILES PAINTED, UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED
TOPS RE-COVERED TOP ENVELOPES SLIP COVERS
1961 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Tel. 351 Camb.

ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Edward Saunders has allied himself with the Premier Motor Car Company of Boston.

—606—

*W. S. Gilbreath, formerly assistant secretary to P. P. Willis of the Hoosier Motor Club, Indianapolis, Ind., has been elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Secretary Willis.

—606—

The Velie pleasure and commercial cars will be exhibited at every New England automobile show of prominence this winter and spring. Harold D. Bornstein of the Velie Boston branch has made arrangements for the Velie exhibits.

—606—

With the consent of the mayor of Indianapolis to close three city blocks during the week of March 25 to 30, the biggest automobile show ever held in that city is made possible. This consent is granted to the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association and the show will be held under a giant canvas covering the three streets from curb to curb, making a vast coliseum under which hundreds of cars may be quartered.

—606—

The annual production of rubber of all grades at the present time is estimated at 75,000 tons. Fifty per cent of this total is being used in the manufacture of automobile tires and accessories. Forty thousand tons of the yearly output, about 55 per cent, comes from the valley of the Amazon. Rubber has become the largest individual item in point of value in the import trade of the United States. A concern like the United

States Tire Company, which operates four immense factories, uses thousands of tons of crude rubber every year.

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Of the scores of Boston dealers that went over to the New York automobile show not one came back to Boston more enthusiastic over the outlook for a season of big sales than M. F. Chase of the Empire Motor Car agency, the New England distributor for the Stutz motor car. It was the first time that the Stutz was ever exhibited in a public show, and according to Mr. Chase it made an instant hit, judging by the big list of orders that the New England agent took at the Grand Central Palace.

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"With our daily output recently increased to 60 cars and business and financial conditions throughout the country much better than normal and far brighter than a year ago, the splendid Reo selling organization of R. M. Owen & Co. is demanding 30,000 or more Reo cars for the Reo fiscal year ending July 31 of the current year," says R. E. Olds, president of the Reo Motor Car Company. "This is going to demand the increase of our factory operatives to at least 2500 men, and many of these will be called upon to work overtime with the approach of the touring season around April 1."

—606—

The Whitten-Gilmore Company announces the appointment of J. W. Murphy as manager of their truck department and in the future he will have complete charge of the distribution of federal and Dayton trucks in New England. Mr.

Murphy comes to his new position with a full knowledge of the truck business, having been New England manager of the Garfield Company for the past two years, and his success in this position is well known. The complete line of trucks handled by the Whitten-Gilmore Company appeals strongly to Mr. Murphy, the Dayton line now consisting of three sizes, two, three and five-ton, and the Federal one-ton. A complete assortment of these trucks will be shown at the exhibit of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Association at Mechanics building, March 13 to 20.

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Exhibitions and News About the Artists

WINTER EXHIBITION AT LONDON

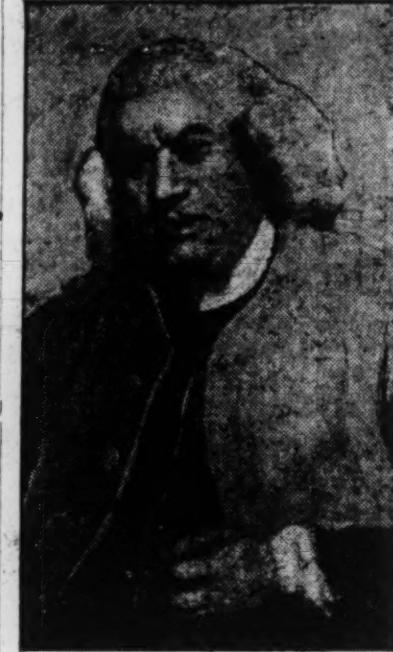
Paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds Lead as Attraction Over Those of the Old Masters Shown—Are Widely Known and Popular

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The winter exhibition of old masters at Burlington House is disappointing. The first room is, however, magnificent with the work of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Many well known and very popular pictures of him have been brought here, notably the Admiral Keppel and the replica of Dr. Johnson's portrait in the National gallery. The charming series of panels designed for the west window of New College, Oxford, show Reynolds rather as a master of decorative art than as a profound or impressive thinker. The "Virtues" he has depicted are delightful in color and design, but their symbolism is of the most evident description. The spectator is not called upon to think deeply in order to distinguish Justice, with her scales, from Hope, with hands uplifted and face raised peacefully toward a cloudy sky; Charity, with its noble grouping and dignified slow movement, is an exquisite example of color and design, which, however, tells its story in an outward and conventional way; Charity has been depicted as motherhood from time immemorial.

This series is far more attractive in the rich and sober color of the oil paintings than it is in the sepia tones of the painted glass at Oxford, where the effect is disappointing. Here are the portraits of Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, and of Richard Burke, as well as that exquisite portrait of the artist himself with the bust of his beloved Michael Angelo in the background.

The second room is hung with a varied assortment of work. There is no denying the splendor of the two Ruisdaels. "A Landscape" is specially beautiful, with its translucent atmosphere, soft and gray, clear as crystal, in which every detail attains to its fullest value in this artist's most wonderful style. "St. Francis in the Desert," by Giovanni Bellini, which was rediscovered lately, after having disappeared for more than half a century, although a much lauded picture, does not show Bellini at his best. It has an extremely elaborate foreground and a landscape which is referred to in the Anonimo as "the earliest realistic landscape painting in Italy." The rocks are rigid; so is the figure of



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DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON

From the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. On the frame of this picture is a quotation from Horace, "Ingenium ingens inleuto latet hoc sub corpore"; the catalogue informs us that Dr. Johnson was much displeased on finding it there.

St. Francis, and the town in the distance. The picture misses also that delicious serenity of colour which we so often find in the work of this master.

A thing of most appealing beauty is "The Cradle" by Rembrandt, possessed of some mysterious charm which compels attention. It is merely two women with a baby in a cradle, sitting in a great hall illuminated by a single candle. The painting of the interior paneling and of the figures is marvelously grand and restrained, but its principal charm rests in the interpretation of its secret. This corner of the gallery might indeed be-talled the "poets' corner," so instinct is it with dreams and stories. Who can say what purpose has been conceived by Rembrandt's "Man," or why Van Dyck's "Magistrate" fills one with a sense

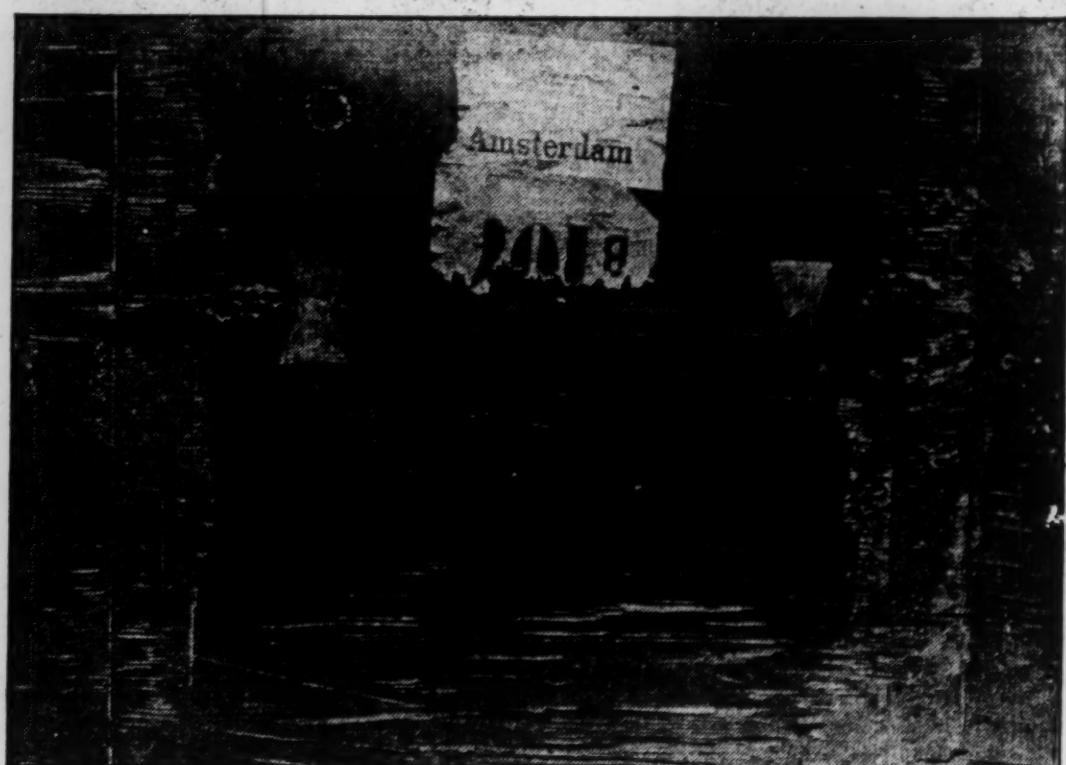
of failure and compassion? That face, seen in profile seems to be so full of possibilities which might never be accomplished. And here, to add a touch of ecstasy to the scene, is Rembrandt's "Tobias and the Angel," with the radiant whiteness of a pearly dawn breaking behind purple hills and just touching the world with light, while Tobias and his dog are sheltering under the angel's outstretched wings.

It is difficult to overestimate the value of good hanging. The rooms, indeed, are a positive triumph of hanging, a triumph which reaches its highest expression in the largest gallery. Entering it, if you appreciate the dignity of the thing, you draw a long breath and start in a leisurely way to allow its treasures to unfold themselves to you, only to discover that its treasures are few and far between, and that you have already enjoyed the very best that the exhibition has to offer. The hanging has been a will-o'-the-wisp leading over, comparatively waste ground. There is a tolerable Hopper and a wonderful beauty, Mr. Horsley Palmer, painted in Sir Thomas Lawrence's most flattering style. "St. George and the Dragon," a dilapidated picture, is attributed to Giorgione; but this attribution, like many other Giorgiones, is perhaps open to dispute. There are two Titians, one a splendid portrait of a man, which has been lent by Sir W. B. Richmond; and two Tintoretto, which we had the pleasure of seeing quite lately at the Grafton gallery. The three Turners are disappointing examples of this master. The big room is, perhaps, Gainsborough's portrait of the Hon. Edward Bouverie. Some attractive Romneys are here. Especially charming is the "Mrs. Canning and Child," with its simple expression of motherly love, and the beautiful Miss Harriet Pope, afterwards Mrs. William Holland.

In the fourth gallery are two magnificent Caravaggios, the "Music Party" and "Abraham's Sacrifice," but nothing else of great importance, if a fine Zoffany and John Copley's portrait of a man are excepted.

The other galleries are hung with drawings and pictures by Edwin Abbey, but these will require a notice all to themselves on another occasion.

PAINTING IN BOSTON SHOP THOUGHT OLD DUTCH MASTERPIECE OF VALUE



Reverse of wooden panel on which the portrait was painted and ticket of the auction room in Amsterdam where the work was discovered

Artists and Connoisseurs Enthusiastic, It Is Said, Over Portrait Bought in Holland

ON A WOODEN PANEL

of writing a date. The painting of the features, especially the lively quality of the pursed-up lips, seems to hint a master-hand, and the pure green background appears to have the texture of the old paintings, that ethereal look of some medium less clumsy than paint which the old masters knew how to give to oil and tempera.

The picture is the property of B. Katsznick, a dealer in pictures whose place of business is on Boylston street. He says that it was sold to him by a family

of Boston who said that it had been picked up at an auction sale in Amsterdam. He affirms that not only the artists of Boston but New York connoisseurs have come to see the work, and are enthusiastic about it. Some of them judge it to be an authentic example of the old Dutch school of portraiture, and an English art expert now in this country, so Mr. Katsznick says, has made him a carle blanche offer for it, telling him to name his own price.

RAILROAD AIDS DAIRY INDUSTRY

LOUISVILLE.—The dairy and poultry industries are becoming important along the Southern railway, and large quantities of milk and dairy products are daily shipped into New Albany, Ind., from nearby points, west of the city, for distribution among consumers.

To promote the dairy and poultry industries the Southern Railway Company has bulletinized the appointment of Carlton Ball as assistant dairy and poultry agent, and he will devote his time to advising dairymen and poultrymen along the St. Louis & Louisville division relative to problems that confront them, and lend his aid in developing the territory along this line.

TEACHERS RECEIVE MONEY OVERDUE

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ky.—Edward H. Robison, trustee of Washington township, shows by his annual report that he has taken up warrants issued to school teachers in 1909 and 1910 which were not previously paid because of a deficit in the school funds. The recent payment amounts to \$600.

Mr. Robison shows that at the beginning of the year he had in all funds \$2560.23 and collected during the year \$11,280.40, the total being \$13,840.64. The disbursements were \$9773.72, leaving on hand at the close of the year \$4066.92. The debt of the township has been reduced to \$600.



Picture now in possession of Boston dealer and which has attracted some attention in the art world

GIFT TO TORONTO LIBRARY

Robertson Collection of Paintings and Sketches Comprises Numerous Works of Great Historical Value

TORONTO, Ont.—Both geographical and historical importance attaches to the J. Robertson collection of paintings and sketches, which was presented to the Plains of Abraham in 1709. This picture had been lost for 50 years, and was discovered about a year ago. There are several collections, the work of R. A. Sproule, recalling scenes around Kingston and Halifax. A photograph is shown of the metal shield on one of the gates at Quebec, removed to England by Gen. Sir James Murray, first British governor of Canada, and now in the possession of the corporation of Hastings.

Landmarks are given prominence in the collection, as well as an artistic portrait of Governor Simcoe by E. Wyly Grier, R. C. A., painted from a miniature. There is a choice collection of sepias taken from drawings by Mrs. Simcoe, and affording graphic representations of the scenes depicted. In the group are a drawing of Kingston in 1784, the only picture known giving a portrait of the limestone city at that time, and a pen and ink sketch by C. H. J. Snider of H. M. S. Pembroke, a vessel that was present at the bombardment of Quebec and Louisburg. A portrait of Commodore Alexander Grant is shown in Canada for the first time in 106 years. He was in charge of the lake vessels from Niagara to Mackinaw, and later was administrator of their rarity and comparative antiquity.

NEW EXHIBIT OF SILVER

University Extension Course of Lectures on Mythology Begins Soon at Boston Museum of Fine Arts

A NEW exhibit of early American church silver has been arranged in the rotunda with 17 pieces from the First Church of Christ in Lynn, 14 pieces from the Second Congregational church (Unitarian) of Marblehead, and a number of single loans from other churches.

A large baptismal basin was the gift of John Legg to the Second Congregational church of Marblehead and was made by John Coney of Boston (1655-1722). He married Mrs. Jeremiah Dummer, whose first husband was a well known silversmith. Dummer engraved the first paper money for the colonies, and at one end of the case may be seen the pine tree shillings, sixpence and other coins, the first of silver made in Boston by John Hull, 1652.

The two alms basins on exhibition were made by Jacob Hurd (1702-1758), who resided in Pudding lane while working as a silversmith in Boston. He was a sergeant of the artillery company, 1745, and prominent in the militia, rising to the grade of captain in a Boston company.

Two flagons shown were made by John Burt, Boston, 1691-1745. They have grotesque masques on the tips of the handles, are dated 1722 and are marked in front with an engraved coat of arms.

Among the pieces from the First Church of Christ, Lynn, are a baptismal basin and cup made by John Hurd, presented to the church by Theophilus Burrill and engraved with the Burrill coat of arms; a beaker made by Tyler, the gift of John Henry Burchstead, 1721, and a pair of tankards made by Tyler, one the gift of John Burrill, 1721, the other the gift of John Henry Burch-

stead.

The single pieces from other churches are: A tankard by Jeremiah Dummer, from the South parish, Portsmouth; beaker by Benjamin Burt, from the First Congregational church, Rockport; beaker by Joseph Foster, from the First Church of Christ, Lancaster; two-handled cup, from the Second church in Salem; beaker from the Beneficent Congregational church, Providence, R. I.; tankard made by Thomas Edwards, loaned by

the First Congregational parish, Arlington; christening basin, made by Moulton, loaned by the First parish, Brighton, and beaker made by John Dummer loaned by the Original Congregational church, Wrentham.

Many of these pieces have been received since the summer exhibition of American church silver, and are shown now for the first time.

Francis G. Curtis, associate curator in the Chinese and Japanese department, returned this week after a long stay in Japan and the far east.

M. Jean Guiffrey, curator of paintings, has sailed from Paris and will arrive at the museum some time next week.

Beginning Feb. 12 Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum, will begin a course of lectures on "The Mythology of Greece and Rome," and which is to last 15 weeks. This is one of the university extension courses, specially planned to give to teachers of English literature such knowledge of classical mythology and its contribution to modern literature as will aid them in their teaching.

The large part played by the Greek gods in all imaginative literature, ancient and modern; the bearing of myths in determining the form and content of literature and the effect on literature of the classical attitude toward nature as shown in the myths, will be considered, in addition to study of the more important myths themselves.

The course will also be of value to teachers of Greek and Latin, to teachers of history who are interested in the literary expression of Greek and Roman ideals of life and character, and to students of ancient art.

Illustrations will be given by means of lantern slides and photographs will be shown as well as the Greek vases and other objects in the possession of the Museum of Fine Arts.

The docent services Sunday, Feb. 4, at the museum will be held as follows: Department of paintings, Charles K. Bolton will speak on "Early American Portrait Painters" at 2:30 p. m. in the early American room. Henry L. Seaver, assistant professor, will speak on "Regnault" in the first modern gallery at 3:15 p. m.

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ART IN AMERICA

An art loan exhibition to consist of canvases and art objects of all descriptions, loaned to the Union League by some of its members, will be held in Philadelphia soon. James F. Hope, former president of the league, is chairman of the committee in charge of the event, which is to last about a month. John G. Johnson, E. T. Stotesbury, P. A. B. Widener, George W. Elkins, and John H. McFadden will be asked to lend parts of their collections for the exhibition.

Eighty pictures are being shown by John Russell of Hamilton, Ont., at his new studio on Yonge street, Toronto. Notable among them are "Pink and Black," a profile study of a woman, and "An Officer of the First Empire."

The Canadian Art Club will open its annual exhibition in the art museum rooms of the reference library at Toronto Thursday, Feb. 8.

The portraiture of Miss Gertrude Des Clayes, which already has attracted notice at Paris, is being praised now by the newspapers of Montreal, where the young artist is staying. The Montreal Star says: "Miss Des Clayes, who is wholly French in her method and treatment, wraps around her work an individuality which is all the more refreshing because it is so distinctly uncommon in a woman artist."

TO SHOW WORKS OF SPANISH ARTISTS

HERMOSA BEACH SEEKS LONG PIER

REDONDO BEACH, Cal.—Hermosa Beach will have a municipal pier if the present plans are carried out. H. E. Smith, a prominent realty dealer, is the father of a petition which is being circulated, asking the city trustees to call an election for the purpose of voting bonds for the construction of the pier. The plans are to build a reinforced concrete pier about 1000 feet long. It will be built at the foot of Santa Fe avenue, where the present wood pier is. The water company has stated that it will deed a 100-foot frontage to the city gratis for building the pier.

RANCH SELLS FOR \$375,000
SAN ANGELO, Tex.—The Wade ranch of 30,000 acres, which was purchased recently by Hale, McAnally & Trammell of Sweetwater, has been sold to two Louisville bankers and a Rochester capitalist for \$375,000. This is the biggest individual land deal consummated in Texas in several months.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

A WHOLE week had passed by since last they had given a thought to the study of cotton, so when Miss Clara B. Cutler of the Henry L. Pierce school in Dorchester announced to her eighth grade class that they would spend a few moments reviewing what they had learned about that staple, each boy and girl knew they must do some hard thinking.

"What is cotton?" began Miss Cutler. George knew and stated that it was a white fibrous substance covering the seed of the cotton plant.

"Where does it grow?" asked Miss Cutler.

They pulled down the maps fastened to spring rollers on the walls and pointed out the states in which cotton is raised; the northern Nile country, whence the Egyptian cotton comes; Peru and Brazil and central Asia, where cotton is also grown. It was stated that a warm, moist climate is required for the raising of cotton. Then it developed that William, one of the boys, had planted some cotton seeds and he and all his folks, as well as a lot of the boys and girls, were eagerly watching for them to grow. There are two kinds of cotton, the children stated, the sea island and the upland, the long and short fiber. They knew which was the best for a given purpose, and why; that large quantities of the Egyptian fiber are imported into this country for the making of underwear and hosiery. They knew where these articles are made and told many interesting things about the processes of manufacture of cotton goods. They dipped into history, telling of the part cotton had played in slavery and the civil war.

As the children talked Miss Cutler held a cotton bloom in her hands and with it illustrated different points brought out; or, rather, brought them out through the method of practical illustration before their eyes. In previous lessons the children had handled the blossoms and made cotton collections, which they had mounted neatly on cardboard. These consisted of any cottons they could collect. One card, which was a pretty good sample of all, had a cotton blossom filled with seeds sprayed across one of its corners. Elsewhere on the card were specimens of cotton in different stages of manufacture into thread and cloth, with bits of thread and white and colored fabrics.

The lesson comes in the course of commercial geography, which was introduced into the school three years ago. The course is divided into three parts, the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms. The study of cotton has now been completed and next week that of flax will be taken up. Sometimes it happens that while a certain subject is being studied the father or mother of some one of the children is traveling where the particular article is found.

The study of cotton has now been completed and next week that of flax will be taken up. Sometimes it happens that while a certain subject is being studied the father or mother of some one of the children is traveling where the particular article is found. Then a quantity of it is brought home and taken to the school. Once it was a curious plant, which afterwards was mounted in a box with a glass front and presented to the school by the father of one of the boys.

Just as the lesson in commercial geography was finished a bell resounded throughout the schoolhouse. At the signal all the children in the Henry L. Pierce building and in the portables outside put away books and paper or whatever was on their desks and went to the closets for their coats and hats. As soon as these were donned the children on the first floor passed out individually into the corridors and through the exit nearest their homes. When the first floor had been cleared in this way a second bell rang and the children on the second and third floors came down the stairs and passed out of the building. There were no lines, no marching; just 600 boys and girls of the grammar grades dismissed from school in the big building, and 150 in the portables, going home to lunch. It was what they call informal dismissal, the idea of the sub-master, William W. Howe, and was given a first trial last year with the eighth grades only, proving so successful as to justify its application to the whole building when school opened last September. The teachers were skeptical about it at first, but now they like it and the children certainly feel the same way, while the master, Horace W. Warren, is strongly in favor of it.

"It gives them a sense of personal responsibility," says Mr. Howe, "and it is good for them to have a certain amount of it of the right kind. They have never taken advantage of the freedom thus given them. You see, the stairs are filled with children, but there is no crowding, no roughness. They are expected to make their own routes, the most direct to their homes, the object being to clear the building in as orderly and quick a manner as possible. I do not know as I would recommend it for children under the grammar grades," he added, "and in all schools it might not work. We continue to have the disciplinary safety drills, and I suppose it is better to keep them for the present, at least, as it holds the children under the control of the teacher, but we have tried the informal method once or twice and found it worked quite as well as the other."

In warm weather, when there are no coats, mufflers, hats and overcoats to be put on, the schoolhouse will be emptied in two minutes from the time the first bell rings. The informal assembling at recess adds three minutes to the playtime. Instead of forming lines, the boys and girls enter the building at once when the bell rings, doing so in a quiet, orderly manner, and two minutes after the bell has rung they are all in their seats and ready to begin their lessons.

Mrs. Christabel Kidder was presented before the members of the Chelsea Woman's Club Friday afternoon, when she read from the drama entitled "The Melting Pot." The program was in charge of the literature committee, headed by Mrs. Anne E. Gifford.

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Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd gave a lecture on "Peru, the Land of Incas," before the Nahant Woman's Club in Wood's hall last Tuesday. Her talk was reminiscent of her travels, and she told of the history and the metallic riches of the coun-

try and the natural beauty of the Peruvian Andes. She also gave a description of the artificial system of irrigation built by the early Peruvians, and closed her lecture with an account of visits to many temples and shrines. On Tuesday, "guest night," the "drama" will be in charge of Miss Olive R. Grover.

A portrayal of Indian life and customs, in costume, was given before the members of the Cantabrigia Club yesterday in Brattle hall by Miss Peaham-e-squeet (Floating Cloud), and she also gave an exhibition of Indian dancing with melodies on the harp.

The meeting was in charge of the home economics department, of which Mrs. George B. Ketchum is chairman. The next meeting will be held Tuesday, when Mrs. William H. Peare will read a paper on "Household Expenditures."

A meeting of the philanthropy department of the club will be held Monday.

At the next meeting of the Boston section, Council of Jewish Women, on Feb. 10 at 2:30 p.m., in Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue, there will be a discussion on "Juvenile Delinquency and Probation Laws." Harvey H. Baker, justice of the Boston juvenile court, will preside. Several members of the state prohibition commission will be present, and invitations have been sent to the members of the state federation, whose president, Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan, will close the discussion.

Plans have just been made by the University Club of Vancouver, B. C., for a campaign in the interests of Miss Mabel Penney French, the New Brunswick lawyer, who has been refused admission to the Columbia bar. By this means efforts will be made to remove the obstacles of technicality which have thus far stood in the way of her admission.

The club has appointed a committee in charge of Mrs. J. W. Farris, to deal with the affair.

Entertaining current events were presented at the Hyde Park Current Events Club by Mrs. H. E. B. Waldron, who was in charge of the first hour at the meeting Wednesday morning. After recess Mrs. Webber, the president of the club, introduced Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons, M. A., who told the story of the "Blue Bird." In her reading the speaker pointed out the moral of the play was that if you were taking down a report of a play, and listened to only a part of what was said? What kind of a report do you think you would have? Or if you had asked how to get somewhere and paid attention to only a part of the answer? How many did not turn their papers? Fourteen had not done so and 14 boys and girls declared mentally that they would always pay attention to what the teacher said thereafter.

WHAT WOMEN'S CLUBS ARE DOING

George H. Prendergast of Somerville is to give an account of travel in Egypt before a gathering of the members of the Norumbega Club, Charlestown, to be held today in Memorial hall. The lecture will be followed by refreshments. The regular travel class talks are open to all members of the club.

Following the reception at the Brightelmstone Club next Thursday evening, when men's night will be observed, there will be an entertainment consisting of music by a trio of Mexican singers in costume and several numbers contributed by Miss Edith Brown Arey, whose specialty is the telling of quaint and humorous stories, impersonations and monologues. Refreshments and dancing will follow.

With the study class of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government assemblies on the evening of Feb. 9 at the office of the association, 585 Boylston street, Miss Mabel Willard will speak on objections brought against the need of woman suffrage. There will be opportunity for questions and the usual discussion.

Seventy-five people were seated at the legislative luncheon given by the association at the Twentieth Century Club on Monday. Mrs. T. J. Bowker spoke of the bills presented to the Legislature by the Women's Municipal League, of which she is president; Myron E. Pierce of milk bills, Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, of housing regulations, and Dr. Evangeline W. Young and Dr. Agnes C. Vietor of medical inspection in schools. Notices were given of hearings upon these subjects to be held at the State House.

The business women's group of the association met Thursday evening at the office for supper and a rehearsal of the play for which they are preparing a double cast.

Members of the Revere Women's Club will observe their annual guest day next Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. in the Unitarian church, Revere, when the presidents and secretaries of neighboring clubs are to be the guests.

A dramatic recital, "Leah, the Forsaken," will be given by Mrs. Charlotte Adams Bunne. Music will be furnished by the club trio. A social hour will follow.

The committee for the afternoon is Mrs. Washburn, chairman; assisted by Mesdames Hussey, Dodge, Dewing, Hanson, Gibbs, Leonard, Ella Child, Eva Pratt, Melvina Pratt and Miss Gillis.

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WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Man's affections, to say nothing of his pride, have been reaching out (and down) in the last few years from his tie to his hose. He expends almost as much concern upon the one extremity as upon the other, and here it is where his fondness for color is observed. His tie may be of the darkest hue, but he wants color in his hose. Blue, green, heliotrope and red are none too gay for him. He wears them in and gets them in all their kaleidoscopic shades. He wears black when he has to, and there are times when he must, as when he puts on his swallow-tail, but on all other occasions he prefers his reds and blues. There is just one stipulation that he makes about them; they must be as fine as his purse will allow. This may be hard on his heels and his toes, but nearly all good makes now reinforce these parts and the soles also.

It is for this reason men will be particularly interested in the sale of hosiery now going on at C. F. Hovey & Co.'s. It is the annual sale of women's silk hose and men's half hose. The latter are in cotton and lisle of the best makes and in colors and black.

The women's also are in colors and black. Some are thread silk, some are silk boot stockings with lisle top, and others are silk lisle with garter and heavy sole splicings. All have been marked much under price.

Did you ever see Swedish embroidery on a baby dress? It is so dainty and fine, and delicate, it seems an expression of the baby thought whether it is intended for the wear of these little creatures or not. It is not often that this kind of work is to be seen in this country, but quite a number of pieces of it have been secured for the Baby's Bazaar at 372 Boylston street and are now offered for sale. They are made on the finest linen, and the designs are the most delicate, simple and childlike. The little garments are both lovely and individual.

Unlike anything that has ever before been seen here are the little Swedish aprons for children about 3 years old. They are made of fine linen, daintily embroidered and ornamented with straps of pink or blue linen. They are exceedingly pretty.

On Feb. 7 the morning will be in charge of the arts and crafts committee, which has secured the services of Miss Maud Wodruff.

The Kosmos Woman's Club of Wakefield noted the Dickens centennial at its Friday afternoon's meeting by giving a Dickens pageant. It was one of the most interesting events on the club program for the season and drew a large audience. Mrs. James Ravenel Smith of New York lectured on Dickens' life and works and gave readings from only his books, but two others in the English novelist, of which she is the author. Mrs. George E. W. Terrell of Greenwood, a member of the club, sang "The Ivy Green," the only song known to have been written by Dickens, and other English ballads, and tea was served by members of the club in costumes representing well known Dickens characters.

The hostesses of the afternoon were Mrs. Georgiana R. French, Mrs. Olivia H. Froehling, Mrs. Mary E. Walton, Mrs. Minnie R. Sophie and Mrs. Mary F. Howe. It was announced that the next meeting, Feb. 16, will be guest day, in charge of the music and social committees. Music will be given by the Helen Reynolds trio and Louis Schalk, baritone.

Following the study class of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government assemblies on the evening of Feb. 9 at the office of the association, 585 Boylston street, Miss Mabel Willard will speak on objections brought against the need of woman suffrage. There will be opportunity for questions and the usual discussion.

Seventy-five people were seated at the legislative luncheon given by the association at the Twentieth Century Club on Monday. Mrs. T. J. Bowker spoke of the bills presented to the Legislature by the Women's Municipal League, of which she is president; Myron E. Pierce of milk bills, Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, of housing regulations, and Dr. Evangeline W. Young and Dr. Agnes C. Vietor of medical inspection in schools. Notices were given of hearings upon these subjects to be held at the State House.

The business women's group of the association met Thursday evening at the office for supper and a rehearsal of the play for which they are preparing a double cast.

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CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

Though the season of grand opera officially closed last week, two extra performances were given at the Auditorium by the Chicago Opera Company on Thursday, Feb. 1, the operas chosen as second farewell being Wolf Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" in the afternoon and Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" in the evening. The board of directors has announced that a 10-weeks' season for next year is assured beginning Nov. 1. In a statement of this season's finances issued early in the week by Manager Dippele it was stated that the receipts of this season exceeded those of last season by \$70,000. The receipts for the last week alone reached the large sum of over \$75,000. The Chicago Grand Opera Company is playing in St. Paul, Minn., for a few days this week, and from there goes for two and three-day engagements to Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The program announced by Mr. Stock for the Theodore Thomas orchestra concerts of Feb. 9 and 10, includes Robert Schumann's overture to "Genoveva," a repetition of Rachmaninoff's symphony No. 2, which was played early in the season, and two Wagner selections, the bacchanale from "Tannhaeuser" and excerpts from the third act of "Die Meistersinger" by Wagner.

Miss Elena Gerhardt, the German lieder singer, will give a second recital with entirely new program on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10, at Music Hall.

William Bachaus, pianist, who is the soloist at the Thomas orchestra concerts this week, will make his first appearance in recital in Chicago at the Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 11.

STUDIO NOTES

Leon Marx, who for many years has been a member of the Theodore Thomas orchestra, has recently been appointed assistant concert-master of the Chicago Grand Opera Company orchestra.

Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson, contralto, sang "The Messiah" with the Harmonic Club of Cleveland, O., Dec. 17. She has also been engaged to sing with the Handel and Haydn Society, Boston, April 7, in Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."

Heniot Levy, pianist, of the American Conservatory, gave recitals on Jan. 23 and 24 at St. Joseph, Mo., and Wichita, Kan.

The American Conservatory string orchestra, Herbert Butler, conductor, gave a concert in Kimball hall on Tuesday, Jan. 30, assisted by the following soloists: Misses Daisy Rosen, pianist; Stella Roberts and Rosemund Wrage, violinists.

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ception. The old palace was a blaze of incandescent lights. On the front, in large electric letters, stood out the names of five of the numerous great governors of the territory under Spanish and English rule: Oñate, the first Spanish governor; Mills, the retiring territorial governor; McDonald, the new and first state governor; Bent, who was slain at Taos, N. M.; and DeVargas, who retook the city and territory from the Indians in 1692, after 10 years of struggle.

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| 30 All White Voile Waists, embroidered and real lace trimmed. Values 25.00 and 30.00..... | 9.50 |
| 10 All White Lingerie Waists. Value 35.00..... | 10.50 |
| 7 Magnificently Embroidered Voile Waists. Value 55.00..... | 13.50 |
| 25 Lingerie Waists. Values 25.00 and 35.00..... | 5.00 |
| 2 Beautiful Net and Real Lace Waists. Value 65.00..... | 25.00 |
| 9 Chiffon Waists, mostly white. Values 20.00 and 25.00..... | 7.50 |
| 4 All White Voile Waists. Value 40.00..... | 10.50 |
| 18 Voile Waists, assorted embroideries. Value 22.50..... | 5.00 |
| 3 Batiste Waists, real Irish sailor collar. Value 18.50..... | 10.50 |
| 13 Voile Waists, beautiful colored embroideries. Value 30.00..... | 7.50 |
| 20 White Voile Waists, lace trimmed. Val. 16.50..... | 5.00 |
| 6 White Voile Waists, blue embroidery, real Filet lace trimmed. Value 50.00..... | 15.50 |
| 7 French Voile Waists in white, gray and rose, hand emb'd'y, real Filet lace trim'd. Val. 45.00..... | 15.50 |
| 4 White Marquisette Waists, trimmed with rose net and real Irish lace. Value 45.00..... | 15.50 |
| 5 French Voile Waists, Dutel neck style, large collar, elaborately embroidered. Value 30.00..... | 13.50 |
| 4 Chiffon Waists in heliotrope and white, button embroidery. Value 20.00..... | 5.00 |
| 4 Fine French Voile, hand drawn work and shadow emb'd'y, Point Venise lace. Val. 40.00..... | 15.50 |
| 7 White Voile Waists, hand drawn yoke with red Irish applique. Value 45.00..... | 10.50 |
| 1 Voile Waist, shadowed with blue chiffon, made over real Cluny lace. Value 50.00..... | 10.50 |
| 5 Voile Waists, beautiful all-over hand embroidered design. Value 45.00..... | 22.50 |
| 5 Chiffon Waists, black, with Chantilly lace yoke, hand embroidery. Value 25.00..... | 7.50 |

| The Least Expensive Waists | |
|--|-------------|
| 100 Semi-Tailored Fine Lawn Waists, Swiss embroidery. Value 3.00..... | 1.50 |
| 63 Batiste Waists, with embroidery and Cluny lace trimmings. Value 2.95..... | 1.95 |
| 90 Batiste Waists, panel of embroidery insertion. Value 2.95..... | 1.95 |
| 45 Dutch Neck Batiste Waists, Swiss embroidery and fine lace trimming. Value 3.00..... | 2.25 |
| 38 Fine Batiste Waists, tucking and Valenciennes insertions. Value 3.00..... | 1.95 |
| 35 Batiste Waists, hand embroidered and Venise lace trimmings. Value 4.00..... | 2.25 |
| 30 Fine Voile Waists, in tailored button front styles. Value 3.50..... | 1.95 |
| 25 Lawn Waists, embroidered yoke effect, lace trimmings. Value 3.50..... | 1.95 |
| 36 Striped Madras Waists in finely tailored styles. Value 4.00..... | 1.95 |
| 10 Batiste Waists, tucked yoke effect, Val. 3.50..... | 2.50 |
| 5 White Striped Lawn Waists. Value 3.50..... | 2.50 |
| 9 Batiste Waists, Swiss embroidery and fine laces. Value 3.75..... | 2.50 |
| 5 Batiste Waists, semi-tailored styles. Val. 4.00..... | 2.50 |
| 6 Batiste Waists, fine tuckings, embroidery and lace trimmings. Value 4.00..... | 2.95 |
| 9 Batiste Waists, Dutch neck style. Value 4.50..... | 3.50 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 7 Batiste Waists, yokes of Swiss embroidery. Value 5.00..... | 3.50 |
| 3 Batiste Waists, Dutch neck styles. Value 5.00..... | 3.50 |
| 6 Semi-Tailored Waists in batiste and crepe. Value 5.00..... | 3.50 |
| 11 Batiste Waists in high and Dutch neck. Value 5.50..... | 3.50 |
| 6 Black Batiste Waists, semi-tailored. Val. 5.50..... | 3.50 |
| 20 Batiste Waists, button front, semi-tailored, also emb'd'y and lace trimmed styles. Val. 5.75..... | 3.95 |
| 10 Dutch Neck Lingerie Waists. Value 5.75..... | 3.95 |
| 6 Voile Waists, embroidered and lace trimmed. Value 5.75..... | 3.95 |
| 9 Batiste Waists in high and Dutch neck. Value 6.00..... | 3.95 |
| 11 Batiste Waists, tucked and lace yoke effects. Value 6.50..... | 4.50 |
| 8 Voile Waists, hand embroidered, also tucked yoke styles. Value 7.50..... | 5.00 |
| 9 Batiste Waists. Value 7.50..... | 5.00 |
| 6 Dutch Neck Batiste Waists. Value 7.50..... | 5.00 |
| 8 Voile Waists, hand embroidery and fine laces. Value 8.00..... | 5.00 |
| 18 Batiste Waists, hand embroidered and Cluny lace trimmed. Value 8.00..... | 5.00 |
| 25 Batiste Waists, trimmings of hand embroidery and fine laces. Value 8.00..... | 5.00 |
| 3 French Crepe Waists, hand embroidered and Cluny lace trimmed. Value 10.50..... | 6.50 |
| 5 Voile Waists in high and Dutch neck styles. Value 10.50..... | 6.50 |
| 3 White French Voile Waists, hand embroidered, real Irish lace trimmed. Value 12.50..... | 7.50 |
| 4 White Lingerie Waists, hand embroidered, lace yoke effect. Value 12.50..... | 7.50 |
| 5 All-over Embroidered Batiste Waists, semi-tailored. Value 12.50..... | 7.50 |
| 5 Fancy White Marquisette Waists, black and white effect. Value 13.50..... | 8.50 |
| 2 White Mell and Batiste Waists, Cluny, Filet and Irish lace trimmed. Value 13.50..... | 8.50 |
| 12 White French Voile Waists, emb. and trimmed with real Cluny and filet laces. Val. 13.50..... | 8.50 |

Tailored and Dress Suits and Coats

Values 25.00, 35.00, 45.00 to 58.00 each

New Spring goods are beginning to arrive and it is necessary for all pieces of winter goods remaining in stock to be disposed of at once. It would almost pay to buy one of these garments to keep until next fall, but as many of them are in medium weight they will be admirably suited for spring.

As examples of the values—there are 20 or 30 *Suits* of fine materials that were formerly **35.00** and **45.00**—there are a dozen or more *Model Suits*, one or two were as high as **65.00**—Several *Broadcloth Suits* and *Velvet Suits*, also *Corduroy Suits* that were **35.00** to **58.00**—and many *Suits* were originally **20.00** and **25.00**—whatever the former price, they are all marked 9.00, 18.50 and 22.50.

There are not many *Coats*, but the 25.00 to 40.00 *Coats* are now marked **18.50** to **22.50**, and some *Serge* and *Mixture Coats* are marked from 15.00 and 25.00 to **10.50**.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 20 New Foulard Silk Dresses, in three different styles of stripes and dots. All choice colors, large and small sizes, made with the new set-in sleeve and medium-cut skirt. Some with pretty effects of piping in contrasting colors, and all with net yokes. Values 20.00 to 30.00..... | 12.00 |
| 18.50 and 22.50 | |
| 12 Cloths, 2 x 2 yds..... | 5.50 |
| 12 Cloths, 2 x 2½ yds..... | 6.50 |
| 12 Cloths, 2 x 3 yds..... | 7.50 |
| 12 Cloths, 2 x 3½ yds..... | 8.50 |
| 12 Cloths, 2 x 4 yds..... | 9.50 |
| 12 Cloths, 2 x 4½ yds..... | 10.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 25x25 in..... | 7.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 27x27 in..... | 8.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 28x28 in..... | 9.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 29x29 in..... | 10.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 30x30 in..... | 11.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 31x31 in..... | 12.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 32x32 in..... | 13.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 33x33 in..... | 14.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 34x34 in..... | 15.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 35x35 in..... | 16.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 36x36 in..... | 17.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 37x37 in..... | 18.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 38x38 in..... | 19.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 39x39 in..... | 20.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 40x40 in..... | 21.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 41x41 in..... | 22.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 42x42 in..... | 23.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 43x43 in..... | 24.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 44x44 in..... | 25.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 45x45 in..... | 26.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 46x46 in..... | 27.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 47x47 in..... | 28.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 48x48 in..... | 29.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 49x49 in..... | 30.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 50x50 in..... | 31.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 51x51 in..... | 32.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 52x52 in..... | 33.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 53x53 in..... | 34.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 54x54 in..... | 35.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 55x55 in..... | 36.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 56x56 in..... | 37.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 57x57 in..... | 38.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 58x58 in..... | 39.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 59x59 in..... | 40.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 60x60 in..... | 41.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 61x61 in..... | 42.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 62x62 in..... | 43.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 63x63 in..... | 44.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 64x64 in..... | 45.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 65x65 in..... | 46.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 66x66 in..... | 47.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 67x67 in..... | 48.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 68x68 in..... | 49.50 |
| 12 doz. Napkins, 69x69 in..... | <b |

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1912

Named to Finish Capitol Paintings Because of Her Skill

Violet Oakley the Choice of
Abbey's Friends as Well
as Pennsylvania Board's
Selection

DECORATIVE ARTIST

HARRISBURG, Pa.—In selecting Violet Oakley as the artist to carry out the unexecuted portions of the contract with the late Edwin A. Abbey for mural decorations in the Pennsylvania state capitol, the board of public grounds and buildings has acted in accordance with the expressed preference of persons well qualified to advise in such matters, including several intimate friends of Mr. Abbey. The board had directly before it an impressive example of the quality of Miss Oakley's work in the series of paintings in the Governor's reception room, depicting "The Founding of the State of Liberty Spiritual" in the incidents leading up to the coming of William Penn to America.

Mr. Abbey had finished about one half of the decorations called for under his contract with the state, including three large paintings for the hall of the House of Representatives and one for the Senate chamber, all of which have now been put in place. He had begun the fourth and final panel for the hall of the House, and was so well along with it that it is to be finished by his assistants under Mrs. Abbey's direction.

Except in that one instance Mr. Abbey left no sketches or designs and thus Miss Oakley's task will involve nothing in the way of carrying out the ideas of another. She will have the same freedom of choice of subject and method as in her previous work for the capitol.

There remain to be done eight paintings in the Senate chamber and the entire wall space above the paneled mahogany wainscot around the four sides of the supreme court room. It is assumed that the artist will put into these paintings the excellent workmanship and especially the clear spiritual expression characteristic of the best of her previous efforts. While Miss Oakley's work is decorative in the highest degree it invariably deals with elements far above the essentials of mere ornamentation. Her latest production of importance—a series of paintings in the hall of the house of Carlton Yarnall in Philadelphia



(Copyright, 1911, by Violet Oakley)

"The Choice of Hercules," one of the six octagons in the Yarnall series—broadly and skilfully handled

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR SHOWS FARMERS HOW TO RAISE HOGS

ATLANTA, Ga.—With boys' corn clubs being organized all over the country, with city politicians expounding the doctrine of hog and hominy in an effort to catch the votes of the farmers, Gov. Joseph M. Brown has been doing, in his quiet way, a good work in showing the relation of corn to hogs, and his recent hog harvest at his Cherokee county farm bore splendid fruit in the shape of ham, bacon, spare ribs, sausage meat, back bone, lard and the many other products of his excellency the pig.

Governor Brown read all there was to be had on hogs and raising, and then he went about the actual business equipped and in readiness for the task. He purchased a pair of hogs of the Duloch Jersey breed. They had a litter of eight pigs on June 15, 1910. The pigs were allowed to run loose in the pasture and the bottom lands and pick up loose corn. Three of them were sows and had litters of pigs.

Governor Brown raised about 2500 bushels of corn on 75 acres of rich land, so when fall came and it was time to fatten the hogs he had more than enough. Late in October corn was fed the hogs in large quantities, and it was not long before they were putting on fat at a great rate. Five of them averaged over 500 pounds each.

As an illustration of the value of hogs, 755 pounds of lard were secured from them. Lard is selling for about 14 cents a pound. In addition to this one item, Governor Brown and his family will have enough hog meat to last them for fully two years to come.

All the time Governor Brown was making this practical test of what a farmer can do in the way of providing himself and family with meat, instead of helping the packers of the West amass millions, he was either attending to his duties as Governor or waging a campaign for re-election.

Governor Brown raised about 2500

DAM LOFTIER THAN A CITY SKYSCRAPER PLANNED FOR OREGON

PORLAND, Ore.—Tentative plans have been made for the construction of a reinforced concrete dam across the Molalla river, according to M. J. Lee of the Canby Canal Company. The estimated cost of the dam will be \$1,500,000.

The proposed site is about 30 miles southeast of Canby, in Clackamas county. The Molalla river at that point runs through a deep, narrow gorge and has an immense fall for several miles. At the location of the proposed dam, the river channel is but six feet wide. The sides of the gorge extend almost perpendicularly, for several feet and gradually spread, forming a wide basin as the highest points of the canyon are reached.

From the lowest point in the channel to the highest point, the proposed dam will have a height of 290 feet. It would be about one third higher than the tallest skyscraper in Portland. While the lowest point of the dam will be only six feet wide, its narrowness will still be accentuated by the width at the top, 490 feet.

AMERICAN ROADS MAY REDUCE RATE

WASHINGTON To enable American railroads to compete successfully with Canadian railroads on immigrant traffic, the interstate commerce commission recently issued an order allowing them to make a reduced rate. This affects immigrants entering the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore destined to points west of Winnipeg.

The roads making the petition were the Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Central of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley. Owing to the low rates over the Canadian lines the American roads were unable to get any of this traffic.

PRISONERS GIVE MEDAL TO WARDEN

VICTORIA, B. C.—The 103 prisoners in the provincial jail presented to the warden a gold medal and clasp, the latter surmounted by a crown set with two rubies and an amethyst. The medal is a testimonial by the prisoners in recognition of the warden's services in rescuing them from a fire that destroyed the jail last month. The medal was designed by one of the prisoners, and the money entirely subscribed by them. The clasp has the inscription "For Valor."

PAINTING SHOWS SKILL OF WOMAN ARTIST



Representing "The Child and Tradition," one of the three lunettes in the Yarnall series at Philadelphia—Miss Oakley's most important recent production

is strikingly illustrative of this exceptional quality in her art.

The Yarnall Series

The Yarnall series is entitled, "The Building of the House of Wisdom." In the central light of the dome is the "Head of Wisdom," encircled by the words, "Wisdom hath builded her house." In the outer space are figures depicting the "Four Winds," calling:

East wind—"But where shall wisdom be found?"
South wind—"Seek."
West wind—"Ask."
North wind—"Knock."

This is bordered by an outer circle of waters, above which runs the answer: "Whoso findeth Me findeth Life, for by My days shall be multiplied."

In the four pendentives are pictured "The Builders of the Race"; "First, dwellers in tents, wanderers in the desert; second, ancient foundations, Egypt; third, the dome of the renaissance; fourth, the high tower.

Three lunettes depict "The House," and express the main thought of the series. The first represents "The Child and Tradition." (Upon the stairway) the figures of Tradition ascending and descending the stairway, visible to the child only ("That which hath been, is now, and that which shall be hath already been"). The second is "Youth and the Arts" (The upper room), and the inscription is, "I will sing a new song unto thee—upon an instrument of ten

third lunette is entitled, "The Man and Science" (Upon the housestop), and it is inscribed, "And what is man? Thou art min'ful of him. Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou has put all things under his feet."

Surmounting two of the lunettes are six octagons. Above "The Child and Tradition" are "Hercules, the Infant Strangling the Serpents"; "The Choice of Hercules," at the crossways between "Virtue" and "Voluptas"; and "The Apotheosis of Hercules." Above "The Man and Science" are "Communion Throughout Space," the wireless message; "The Search for Light," the soul between the material and the spiritual theory of light; and "The Conquest of the Heavens," aviation, inscribed, "They mount up with wings as eagles."

The theme of the whole is beautifully illuminated with these quotations: "For Wisdom is more moving than any motion; she passeth and goeth through all things by reason of her pureness; she is the brightness of the Everlasting Light." "Therefore get wisdom; get understanding; keep her; let her not go; for she is thy life."

Brush Her Story-Teller

The work has attracted much critical attention and has been the subject of wide comment. Writing in the Century magazine of March, 1911, Mr. Harrison S. Morris, president of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, says of it:

"Miss Oakley began her task intel-

lectually. She thought it all out in terms of spiritual emotion, then found very fluent forms of expression, in color and pattern, for her inward meaning. She had in mind a profound criticism of life. She wished to make her brush tell what she habitually thinks. She had glimpses of divine law and love of fellow beings and delight in the universe, and these noble qualities she felt she must use in making her pictures. Neither the conventional allegory nor the accepted code of decoration could speak the emotions she felt. She must say what was in her with her whole soul and in the medium God had given her."

"Those who in a spirit willing to be led approach the three lunettes that form the substance of the work will get from them some of Miss Oakley's restrained spirituality. It has flashed from her so vividly that it is evident in the theme as well as in the characters of her pictured poem. Wisdom is her text, and the growth of Wisdom through the 'seer' of childhood who divines the universal laws without trying to fathom them, who watches Life ascend and descend its undulating stairway, and knows unconsciously that that which hath been is now, and that which shall be hath already been."

"Then in the 'upper room' Youth

No Restrictions Imposed on Artist—Is Free to Pick Her Subjects and Use Own Methods

FITTED FOR TASK

drinks in the arts and yields its monage to the sweets of life that bring with them also Wisdom, till at last, on 'the housestop' the Man is enthroned with his servant, Science, and he answers the old query, 'And what is man?' by the apostrophe, 'Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou hast put all things under his feet.'

Miss Oakley was born in New York. She studied first at the Art Students League in that city and afterward at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. She was a pupil of Howard Pyle and at Paris she worked under Amand Jean, Collin and Lazar. Among her best earlier work were the mural decorations in the chancel and five lancet windows in the Church of All Angels, in New York.

(Photo by Florence Maynard)
MISS VIOLET OAKLEY

strings—that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as corner-stones polished." The

seventh building to be erected on this plot within the last six years.

The largest of those is the Sage building, which cost equipped about \$420,000, and which contains the laboratories of the departments of mechanical and electrical engineering. It was paid for from the \$1,000,000 recently presented by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of her husband, who was a trustee of the school. Another is the Carnegie building, for the erection of which Andrew Carnegie presented the institute with \$125,000. The new gymnasium now being erected at a cost of \$150,000 was presented by the class of 1877.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute gives courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and in general science. It is the oldest school of civil engineering to be established in any English speaking country.

PIITTSBURGH BUILDING, RENSSELAER SCHOOL IS SEVENTH STRUCTURE IN RECENT GROUP

logical and mineralogical museum and a lecture room and offices for the professor of geology. On the fifth floor is one large room 100x64 feet in size. It will be used for general lecture purposes and for social functions.

The building is situated on a hillside and as the main entrance is on the third floor, the floors above and below are easily accessible. The building forms one of the group recently erected on the main plot of land, 24 acres in extent, recently acquired for the school. It is

five stories in height. The lowest story is used for janitors' quarters and storage rooms. The second story contains a bookstack room for the library and rooms for the distribution of literature and the exhibition of drawings. The third story, which is the main floor, contains a bookstack room, a reading room, a room for the meetings of the trustees and faculty and the offices of the president, treasurer and registrar. The fourth floor is occupied by the geo-

logical

industry better than in Oklahoma. In

the majority of the farmers' institutes which are held in every county stress is laid on poultry raising by men of experience. Poultry shows arouse a desire to secure better breeds of birds.

A train sent out by the A. and M. College and the state board of agriculture carried the message of better methods of raising poultry to 50,000 people in the western counties of the state. On this train were carried some of the best breeds for Oklahoma producers loaned by members of the poultry association of the state. Similar trains will be run over the M. K. & T. and Santa Fe and other lines on the east side of the state, the latter part of January and the first weeks of February. Along the route poultry shows are being arranged.

In no state are the facilities for learning the how and the why of the poultry

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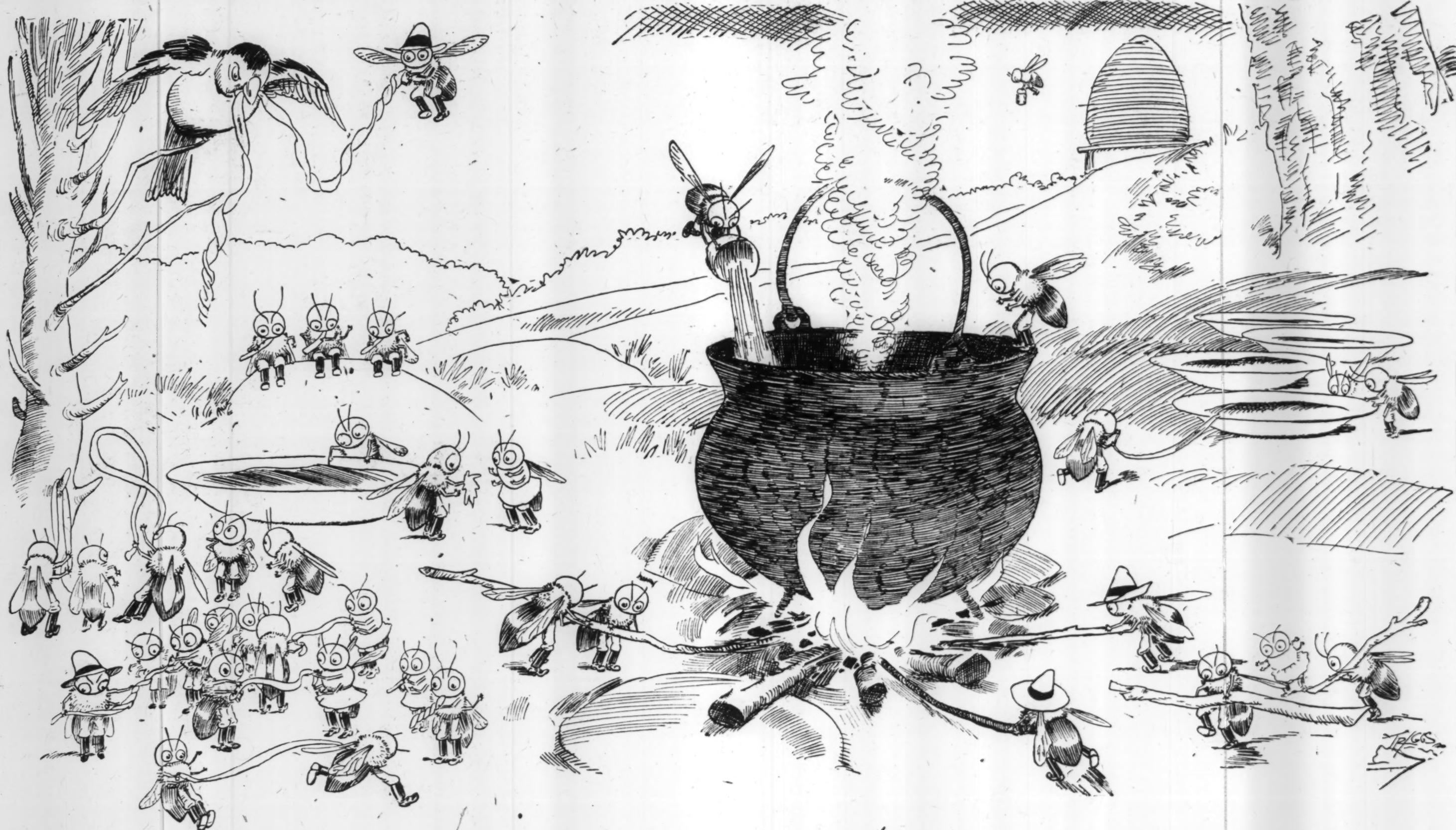
in the western counties of the state.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

"Hippity-hop to the barber shop
To get a stick of candy;
One for Biff and one for Baff
And one for who comes handy."

So Busy sang while others sprang
To carry out his bidding;
Sticks and stocks and then some rocks
To keep the pot from skidding.

Maple sap and honey, hap,
Lasses to make it sticky,
Boil and wait, but not too late,
And then it's good and lick-y.

Pour in platters while Susan chatters
And says that's right or wrong, sirs;
Pull and twist with agile wrist
And make the sticks grow long, sirs.

Blue Bird will thrust in his bill
Till Buzz decides to use it;
The jolliest string of all 'twill bring,
—Unless the Blue Bird chews it.

Three are ample each batch to sample,
Think Sam and Baff and Bify;
"We'll try each stick with dainty lick
And test it in a jiffy."

Then violet, rose, and no one knows
What else they add for flavor;
Sweet peas and phlox and hollyhocks
To make a spicy savor.

The barber man's long line of pans
Soon filled with sweets will be, sir,
Henceforth, forever, all bees, whatever,
Can get their hair cut free, sir.

"WHY SHOULD I KNOW YOU, SIR?"

THE following incident, and what it led to, is related by a southern man of national reputation. He said:

"It was years ago at a depot in a southern city that a young man was strolling up and down the platform awaiting the arrival of a train. Self-assurance and aggressiveness showed themselves in his every movement. In a word, he was thoroughly satisfied with himself, in particular, and with the world in general.

"Presently an elderly man, a gentleman of the old school, passed near where the young man was walking. The latter at once recognized the distinguished looking former senator, and briskly stepped forward to greet him. As he approached the older man, the young man thrust forward his hand in a confident sort of way, and said in an easy, unrestrained voice:

"What time is it?" he asked.

The young man kept on figuring, and the boss put a hand on his desk and repeated the question.

"WHAT TIME IS IT?"

"I beg your pardon, were you speaking to me?" he asked.

"Merely inquired the time—that was all," said the other.

The bookkeeper glanced about the room, located the clock and said, "It's 10 minutes to 12."

"Thank you," said the general manager and vice-president and strolled out.

That conversation cost the young bookkeeper his place—in the passenger department—and put him under a higher officer. Nine years later he was assistant general manager, and while still in his thirties became a general manager, full fledged.—Exchange.

APPROVED

Philip was a thoughtful youth. One evening he called upon some friends and opened the new Webster's unabridged dictionary, which lay on the table. "What do you think of it, Philip?" asked the host.

"Well," was the reply, "so far as I have looked it seems to be correct."

"Why should any man of affairs know me? What have I ever done to Success."

WHY?

WHY is a wedding ring worn? The custom of wearing wedding rings comes to us from the Romans, who probably obtained it from the Greeks. Among the ancients a ring, being endless, was the symbol of a binding contract, and when a man betrothed a maiden he gave her an iron ring as a pledge that he would carry out his contract to marry her. From this custom developed the practise of using a gold ring at the wedding ceremony. The ring has always been worn on the finger next to the little finger, because in olden times it was supposed that there was a vein in this finger that communicated directly with the heart. It was placed on the left hand because as this hand is less used than the right, the ring probably runs less chance of being worn or damaged there.—Children's Magazine.

BOY CANDLESTICK

The first candlestick was a boy. He sat in the corner of a Scotch kitchen holding a piece of fir candle in his hands, from time to time cutting and trimming it to make it burn brightly.

The fir candle was a length of wood cut off a kind of fir tree, which is found embedded in the peat. This kind of candle is still used in some parts of Scotland.

It usually fell to the lot of the "herd-laddies" to act the part of candlestick, but should a beggar ask for a night's lodging, he was expected to relieve the "herd-laddie" of his duty. A candlestick is still called, in Aberdeenshire, a "puir man," or "poor man."—The Child's Hour.

BROWN'S FAMILY

Mr. Brown was asked how many children he had, and, in reply, he said: "I have six daughters, and each daughter has a brother." How many children had Mr. Brown?—Children's Magazine.

CHILDREN'S SINGING LESSONS

FIELD HYDE gave a lecture on "Ear Training and Sight Singing" at the St. Paul's school for girls, Brookgreen, Hammersmith, says a London special to the Monitor. The question was often asked, the lecturer said, "How can I make the singing lesson more attractive?" From his experience he was able to say that there was nothing so attractive to children as singing lessons. A great deal, however, depended on the teacher, and upon the teacher's qualities of sympathy and insight into the difficulties of the pupils. He thought the best asset of all was a good method. The staff notation gave to instrumentalists what they primarily wanted to

know, and that was absolute pitch. The singer wanted to know the relationship of sounds in a key, and with the solfa notation they had a means of finding it out and interpreting it vocally. The solfa notation was the best means of elucidating the difficulties that had to be overcome with regard to staff notation.

The question would be asked, "How was it so many musicians did not like solfa?" The answer was because they had exceptional musical gifts and were themselves able to cultivate the art. It was not the gifted they had to teach, but the pupils of ordinary ability. Musicians had been musicians only too long. They were now becoming educationists.

HIGH SPEED ON ALPINE SLOPES

wheels, and the rider's feet, applied to the ground were the brakes. Already a man had reached a speed of 60 miles an hour on the machine.

NO CHANGE

Mr. Bunny, a bit of a dandy, went round to his tailor's one day to see the new fashions from Paris and order his winter array. "You'll be happy to hear," said the tailor. "That styles have not altered, good sir; For ears will be worn long, as ever, And coats made entirely of fur."

Jewels.

PAPA NOT READY

Little Tommy had seen his mamma make custards with meringue on them. One day his mamma sent him to see if his papa was ready for dinner. He found the father with lather on his face, getting ready for a shave. Tommy came back and said, "No mamma, papa has meringue all over his face and can't come now."—Presbyterian.

TO THE BOTTOM

BIG SALT-CELLAR

How far will an object sink in the deepest known ocean, and how heavy would the weight have to be? Would shape of sinker be any advantage? Any weight which will sink in sea water will go to the bottom of the ocean before it stops. The reason is that sea water is only 1-20 denser at the bottom than it is at the surface of the ocean, while any weight will be compressed more by the water than the water is at the lowest depths of the ocean. The shape of a sinker will not make much difference. A spherical sinker will have the least surface for its weight, and will not be so liable to deviation as it sinks as some other forms.—Scientific American.

WITH BOTH HANDS

In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands.—Exchange.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

CONTRARY LISTENERS

THIS is a party game to be played round a good-sized table. Its success depends largely upon the leader, who should be fluent and quick witted. The members of the company place their hands, palms down, on the table.

She then says, "I wish to tell you about a recent adventure of mine, but I must ask you to observe carefully what I say, for if I do not have absolutely attentive listeners, it is impossible for me to relate it. That I may be sure of having your strict attention, I shall be grateful if you will do exactly as I do, and accompany my story with your gestures." After some such introduction, the conductor proceeds with her story.

If that happens to be about an automobile journey, for instance, she introduces certain words or phrases, such as "noiseless," "went back," "advances," "stood still." As the story-teller repeats these words, the audience repeats them.

The story should always end with "disappearance," or "it disappeared," and at these words each listener must thrust both hands under the table as quickly as possible. The one whose hands are last to disappear must pay a forfeit or succeed to the position of story-teller.—Youths Companion.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST



Vacationists down in Maine who found pleasure in having their picture taken on a "For Sale" sign

VACATION days are the time for fun. Here is an echo of last summer, which comes from Marjorie E. Miller of Dorchester, Mass. She writes:

"Last summer my vacation was spent at Southport, Me., with some boys who were in the 'boys' brigade,' connected with our church, and a girl friend of mine, whom you will see in the picture. One day after playing a game of baseball, I said to the boys, 'why not get upon that "For Sale" sign and have me take your picture?' They all were delighted with the plan, and after they had climbed up on the board I snapped the picture."

Honorable mention: Loyd P. Lindsey, Asheville, N. C.; Ellsworth E. Mack, Rome, N. Y.; Eddie Schon, Portland and Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

GAMES MOTHER USED TO PLAY

MOST mothers will recall the tunes to these old game songs, and they will delight little children who generally enjoy playing the same things that mother used to.

For "Here we go 'round the mulberry bush" form a circle, with a leader in the center, and sing the following:

Here we go 'round the mulberry bush,
The mulberry bush, the mulberry bush,
Here we go 'round the mulberry bush,
So early in the morning.

All stop and rub faces with hands and sing:

This is the way I wash my face,
I wash my face, I wash my face,
This is the way I wash my face,
So early in the morning.

Joining hands again, all sing the first verse; then, "This is the way I brush my hair," "This is the way I wash my clothes," "This is the way I iron my clothes," each illustrated with appropriate movements. The last two verses are: "This is the way I go to school" (letter before she gets into his place, she goes slow steps); "This is the way I come home" (the boy sends it, etc.).—Detroit Free Press.

BOYS WHO WOULD BE FARMERS

IT is astonishing how much a few additional months in school or college will increase a boy's earning capacity when he becomes a man. This has been shown repeatedly in the mechanical industries, but not until recently have trustworthy figures been available concerning the value of education to farmers.

A year or two ago the agricultural college of Cornell University made a farm survey of several townships, says the Youths' Companion. Statistics were gathered concerning the number of farms, their value, the value of the improvements and equipment upon them, the annual income, the systems of management, and other matters necessary to a thorough understanding of agricultural conditions in that region. One item in the inquiry did not appear at first to be of much economic importance, but later it attracted more attention than any other. It had to do with the schooling or education of the owners of the farms.

When the figures were all compiled, it was found that only 10 of the 573 farmers had ever been to college, and not all of those had completed their college courses; 165 had spent one or more years in a high school or academy; and 398, or much more than half, had gone no further than the district school.

By figuring the annual income of these farmers from their own labor, it was found that the college-trained men earned, on an average, \$847 a year; those who had attended high school, \$622; those who had attended only the district school, \$318. In other words, the college-trained man earned 36 per cent more than the high-school man and nearly three times as much as the district-school man.

We may estimate the cost of a college education at \$1500, which is a liberal allowance for a boy in moderate circumstances. The interest on this sum at 15 per cent would just equal the difference \$225 between the income of the man who had a college education and that of the man who went to college.

ACTING A STORY

A delightful way to amuse children is by illustrating a story.

Select a simple, well-known story and divide it into short parts, or acts. Then let the children act the various parts in dumb show, using gestures without speech, which are not hard to teach very small children.

The idea is a good one for bazaars or school entertainments, where a public performance can be the climax of several rehearsals.

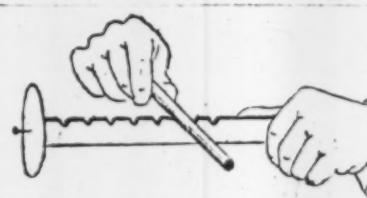
If possible, dress the little actors in costume and let the performance be given to the accompaniment of music that will help them make the right gestures at the proper time. Without having to think of lines to recite, children learn positions and gestures very quickly.

Read the story you wish to present over and over to them in its entirety, then cast the parts according to the ability of the children and direct them how and when to stand, sit or walk and what gestures to make to illustrate the various acts.

The story can be read by an older person while it is being illustrated by certain scenes, or you can select a poem suitable for children to illustrate while it is being recited by an elocutionist.—Philadelphia North American.

DISK WILL SPIN

Every machine, no matter how complicated, simply transforms one kind of motion into another. The locomotive transforms the straight push of the piston rod into the rotary motion of the driving wheel. A sewing machine transforms the push of the foot into the rotation of a wheel, and that again is



transformed into the prick of the needle.

Here is a little machine that any boy can make which will transform the right and left motion of one hand into a rotary motion of the other without his knowing it. Take a short piece of lath and cut some notches on the edge with a pen knife. Then cut out a little disk of stiff card, color it if you like and stick it on the end of the lath with a stout pin.

Now hold the end that is further from the disk with your left hand and rule a penholder or a round pencil up and down the notches. You will find that the disk will begin to spin, no matter how steady you try to hold your left hand, which shows that you must be moving it in a small circle or the disk will not spin.

Who will take my letter, my letter, my letter, Who will take my letter to my love from me?

Choosing a boy, she approaches him singing.

Dropping the handkerchief at his feet; she runs across the other side of the ring; the boy runs and breaks through the ring after her. If he can touch her before she gets into his place, she is safe.

The trouble is we are not educated enough. We can't think out the problems. Most of us quit grammar school too young." It is probable that this man hit upon a great truth, namely: That the handling of material as a habitual process has small educative value in preparation for higher work. A prominent member of a class of firemen who are studying to become engineers was asked what he thought of the work. He replied: "The trouble is we are not educated enough. We can't think out the problems. Most of us quit grammar school too young."

Frequently the more informal the party the greater is the pleasure which the children derive from it; so instead of a formal invitation, it is best to have the children write the invitations on children's paper or on the fancy return post card which comes for the purpose, asking the children on a certain day for luncheon from 1 to 5.

Children, on being invited to a luncheon or party, should answer the invitations promptly, writing the replies themselves.

Girls, even when extremely young, are

so appreciative of pretty things that not the slightest detail in this respect should be omitted.

Have the table decorated with roses or pink carnations.

Place the cake in the center of the table, on a lace or embroidered linen doily.

Pink candles may be arranged on the cake and lighted.

Little individual baskets filled with peppermints may be placed

one at each cover as a favor.

Make round paper cases, trimmed with pink paper and pink or white ribbon.

The place cards may be decorated with

jesters in water color and a short verse

appropriate to each guest, but any other attractive idea may be substituted.

The simplest kind of a verse, intelligible even to extremely young children, welcomes each one thus:

A is for Alice
Of Wonderland fame:
We just want to tell her
We're glad that she came.

Whose lamb ran away?
It gives us great pleasure

To see her today.

A good menu is as follows: Fruit cup, jacket potatoes, creamed chicken breasts, hot chocolate with whipped cream, lettuce sandwiches and finger rolls, vanilla ice cream, sponge cake, chocolate buds.

A simple fruit cup may be made of grapes, halved and seeded, sliced oranges, and grape fruit, sugared to taste.

The chicken breasts are cut into dice and covered with cream dressing, not too rich. The potatoes are first baked, removed carefully from the skins, mashed and seasoned; they are then returned to the empty skins and browned on the top in the oven.

For the sandwiches it is best to serve the lettuce without salad dressing, merely salting it and adding, perhaps, a little chopped celery. If the bread is cut ex-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN HONORED

TRIBUTE BY ROOSEVELT

The following sentences are from an address by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, delivered at the birthplace farm of Lincoln, Hodgenville, Ky., at the laying of the cornerstone of the Lincoln Memorial hall.

to this good boy, I shall be gratified.

A. Lincoln."

SAYINGS OF LINCOLN

Let us have faith that right makes might.

With malice toward none with charity for all.

With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right.

Be sure you put your feet in the right place, then stand firm.

When you have written a wrathful letter—put it in the stove.

Don't shoot too high—aim low and the common people will understand.

Gold is good in its place; but loving, brave patriotic men are better than gold.

The Lord must love common people that's why he made so many of them.

I want it said of me that I plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.

Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently to build one for himself.

Take all of the Bible upon reason that you can, and the balance on faith, and you will live a better man.

If all that has been said in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. God bless the women of America.

ESTIMATES OF LINCOLN

A man born for his time. Waite.

Abraham Lincoln was the genius of common sense. —Warner.

His constant thought was his country and how to serve it.—Sumner.

A name that shall live through all coming time.

Unbounded by country, by language, or clime. —Cortiss.

The typical American, pure and simple. —Gray.

Lincoln was the purest, the most generous, the most magnanimous of men. —Sherman.

He lives in endless fame, all honor to his patriot name.—Ballard.

A man of great ability, pure patriotism, unselfish nature, full of forgiveness for his enemies. —Grant.

SEEING AT SEA

At sea level an object 100 feet high is visible a little over 13 miles. If 500 feet high it is visible nearly 30 miles.

GIVING A CHILDREN'S PARTY

THE mother who wishes to give a happy and successful party to her children should try to remember how she felt at six, at eight, at 10 years of age. If she can truly do it, she is mistress of the situation.

As a change from the usual afternoon party, with dancing or games and refreshments, give a 1 o'clock luncheon, and have games afterward until 5 o'clock. Children are especially hungry at the lunch hour, and party food is better off served at this time of day than near bedtime.

Frequently the more informal the party the greater is the pleasure which the children derive from it; so instead of a formal invitation, it is best to have the children write the invitations on children's paper or on the fancy return post card which comes for the purpose, asking the children on a certain day for luncheon from 1 to 5.

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Whose lamb ran away?
It gives us great pleasure

To see her today.

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jacket potatoes, creamed chicken breasts,

hot chocolate with whipped cream, lettuce

sandwiches and finger rolls, vanilla ice

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grapes, halved and seeded, sliced oranges,

and grape fruit, sugared to taste.

The chicken breasts are cut into dice

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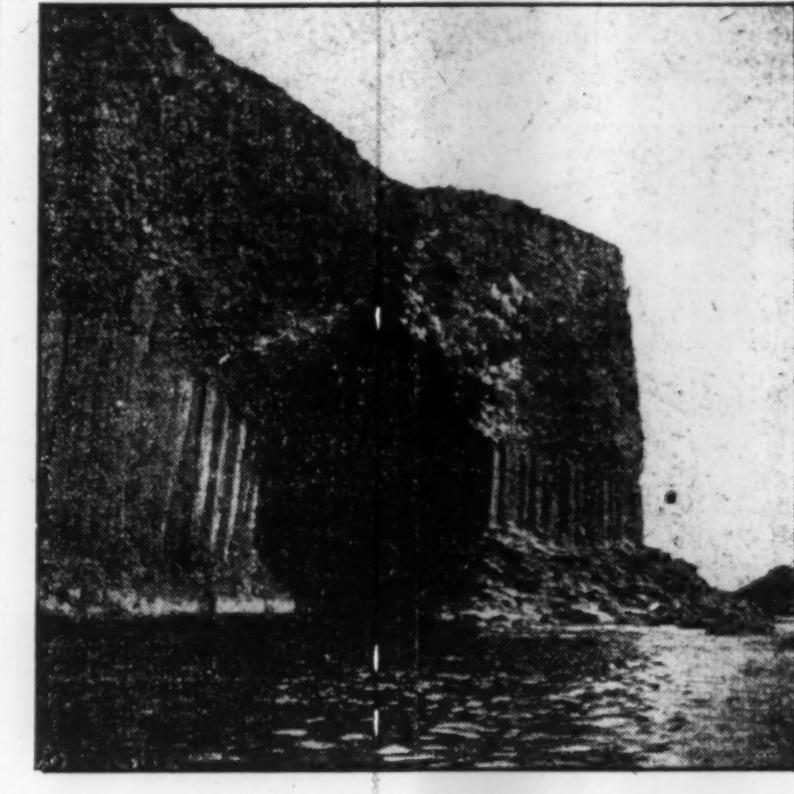
chopped celery.

If the bread is cut ex-

WONDERS OF NATURE

XXXVI.—STAFFA, THE SCOTTISH ISLE OF COLUMNS

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Fingal's cave, Staffa, the entrance to which, 60 or 70 feet high, is seen in the picture

sun, when he looks through a silent shower, the flowers lift their fair heads before him; the

Events of Interest to the Music Lover

NOTES OF OPERA AND CONCERT
Preparations for the presentation of "Tristan und Isolde" at the Boston Opera House are well under way. The scenery, especially painted for the production, is being mounted daily, light effects tried out and new properties adjusted, while the orchestra, under Arnaldo Conti, is busily rehearsing the score.

"It is my intention that 'Tristan und Isolde' shall equal in beauty and scenic effects our production of 'Pelleas et Melisande,'" says Mr. Russell, "and, while the cast in its entirety has not as yet been decided upon, I can promise a performance of unusual excellence."

Mme. Nordica will be in the Isolde and Jacques Urius, Tristian. Felix Weingartner will conduct. Miss Lucille Marcel, the new American soprano, is expected to sing in "Faust" and "Tosca." Mr. Weingartner and Mr. Urius and Miss Marcel are now on their way to America.

"On Monday evening, Feb. 5, 'Manon' will be repeated, with Mme. Zina Brozna and Edmund Clement in the two principal roles.

On Wednesday evening "Aida" will be repeated, with Mme. Carmen Melis as Aida; Mme. Maria Gay as Amneris, Mr. Zenatello as Radames, Mr. Polese as Amonasro and Mr. Mardones as Ramfis.

On Friday evening "Mignon" will be repeated, with Mme. Tetrazzini as Filina, Miss Fely Derye as Mignon and Edmund Clement as Wilhelm Meister.

The Saturday matinee bill will be "Faust," with Giovanni Zenatello in the title role and with Vanni Marcoux as Mephistopheles. Miss Fely Derye is to impersonate Marguerite, a role in which she has had success this year in the Montral Opera Company.

At the Saturday evening popular performance "Bohème" will be given, with Florencio Constantino as Rodolfo and a new Mimi, Miss Madeline d'Olige.

On Monday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 4 o'clock George Copeland, the pianist, will give a recital of Debussy's works, assisted by Mrs. Henry Russell, soprano. The concert will take place in the foyer of the opera house.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gives its next concert on Friday afternoon, Feb. 9, and Saturday evening, Feb. 10. Mr. Warneke, who shares with Mr. Schroeder the first desk of the cello section of the orchestra, will be soloist, playing Lalou's concerto for violoncello and orchestra in D minor. The symphony will be Tchaikovsky's fourth in F minor, a favorite because of its pizzicato scherzo.

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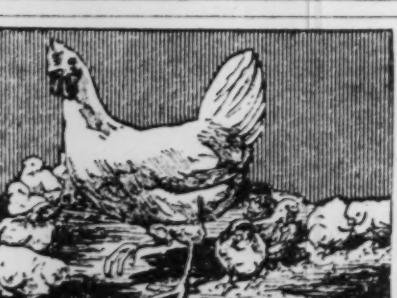
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CHICAGO OPERA ARTIST WILL APPEAR



(Copyright by Moffett, Chicago)
Miss Maggie Teyte, one of Mr. Dippel's French sopranos, ends American season with song tour

light Song." Charles Wakefield Cadman; "Come to the Garden, Love," May Turner Salter; "Jame," "Estasy," Walter Morse

Rummel. Mr. Slezak will have the assistance of Oscar Dachas at the piano.

At the midwinter concert of the Handel and Haydn Society on Sunday, Feb. 11, in Symphony hall, Max Bruch's "Arminius" will be given. "Arminius" was first performed in Boston in 1883, the composer conducting. The work calls for three solo characters, Arminius,

soprano Evelyn Scootenay, and George Copland, pianist, in Jordan hall on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock.

In answer to requests that the organ recitals be continued by the music department of the city of Boston, the music trustees have arranged more recitals this season, in addition to their regular schedule. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, has been secured through the courtesy of the directors, and Messrs. Walter E. Young and John A. O'Shea have been engaged to play. The first recital will be held on Friday evening, Feb. 23, with Mr. Young as the organist. The second will be given with Mr. O'Shea at the organ and will be held early in April. Those desiring tickets should apply to Walter L. Flanders, 905 Carney building.

The music department of the city of Boston gives an orchestral concert at Francis Parkman school Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock, with Louis C. Elson lecturing. The soloists are William H. O'Brien, baritone; Walter E. Loud, violinist. The program includes: Overture from "Maritana," Wallace; minuet, Mozart; Evening Star from "Tannhauser," Wagner; selection from "Loebengrin," Wagner; introduction and allegro from Concerto in E minor, Mendelssohn; "Habanera," Chabrier; "The Wanderer," Schubert; dance from "Ferramor," Rubinstein.

The music department gives an orchestral concert at Lowell school, Thursday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock, with the following soloists: Miss Helen D. Mahler, soprano; Jacques Benavente, saxophonist. The program comprises: Concert overture in F major, Kalliwoda; Scherzo for strings, Walter Louie; Aria from "Traviata," Verdi; Fantasie, "La Boheme," Puccini; solo for saxophone, Hartman; "Flower Rain," Schneider; Bolero, Moszkowski.

The music department gives a chamber concert at South Boston high school Friday evening, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. The performers are: Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whitley Hilton, violinist; Miss Virginia Stickney, violoncellist; Arthur J. Hackett, tenor. The program is as follows: Trio, A minor, op. 34, allegro moderato, Chamade; "The Land of the Sky Blue Water," Cadman; "My Bawn," Lover; "Beloved, 'Tis Morn" (with cello obligato), Aylward; Tarentelle, Popper; trio, D minor, op. 32, scherzo-finale; Arensky; "The Sweetest Flower," Lieber; "Ah, Moon of My Delight," Lehmann; "Oh, for a Water of Spring," Andrews; Adagio Pathetique,

Mr. Kubelik, violinist, and Mr. Bonci, tenor, appear in recital in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 3:30 o'clock. The program includes: Concerto, D major, Allegro Moderato, Tchaikovsky, Mr. Kubelik. "Se tu m'ami," Pergolesi; "Il Pensier," Haydn; "O del mio dolce ardor," Gluck; "Vittoria! Vittoria!" Carissimi; Mr. Bonci, Air and Gavotte, Bach; Hayanava, Saint-Saens; Scene de la Csarda, Hubay, Mr. Kubelik. "At Dawn," Cadman; "At Parting," Rogers; "Hark, Hark, the Lark!" Schubert, Mr. Bonci; "Souvenir de Moscow," Wieniawski; Humoresque, Dvorak; Campanella; Paganini, Mr. Kubelik. Ludwig Schwab will assist at the piano for Mr. Kubelik, Robert E. Francini for Mr. Bonci.

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At Boston Opera House

bass; Siegmund, tenor, and the Priestess, mezzo-soprano. The society has the services of Mme. Isabelle Bouton, H. Evan Williams and Marcus Kellerman as soloists. Both Mme. Bouton and Mr. Williams are known to Boston. Mr. Kellerman was formerly in the Royal Berlin opera. The sale of single tickets for the "Arminius" concert opens Monday, Feb. 5, at 8:30 a.m. at Symphony hall.

Mr. Kubelik, violinist, and Mr. Bonci, tenor, appear in recital in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 3:30 o'clock. The program includes: Concerto, D major, Allegro Moderato, Tchaikovsky, Mr. Kubelik. "Se tu m'ami," Pergolesi; "Il Pensier," Haydn; "O del mio dolce ardor," Gluck; "Vittoria! Vittoria!" Carissimi; Mr. Bonci, Air and Gavotte, Bach; Hayanava, Saint-Saens; Scene de la Csarda, Hubay, Mr. Kubelik. "At Dawn," Cadman; "At Parting," Rogers; "Hark, Hark, the Lark!" Schubert, Mr. Bonci; "Souvenir de Moscow," Wieniawski; Humoresque, Dvorak; Campanella; Paganini, Mr. Kubelik. Ludwig Schwab will assist at the piano for Mr. Kubelik, Robert E. Francini for Mr. Bonci.

On Monday afternoon, Feb. 5, in Jordan hall there will be a song recital by Miss Lilla Ormond. The program includes French and Irish songs, among which is a ballade dedicated to Miss Ormond. Mrs. Charles White will assist at the piano.

Miss Hershey's School Association, pre-

pared to present a musical program in honor of President Wilson.

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The piano recital of Ernest P. Hawthorne is given at Steinert hall, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock. The program includes: Fantasy in C minor, Mozart; sonata in G minor, op. 22, Schumann; fantasia impromptu, nocturne op. 15, No. 1, mazurka op. 7, No. 3, etude op. 28, No. 21, scherzo op. 31, Chopin; caprice, Ernest P. Hawthorne; prelude in A flat, Cesar Cui; "Poissons d'Or," Debussy; Hungarian rhapsodie No. 10, Liszt.

Arthur Farwell, supervisor of music in the public parks and recreation piers of New York will speak on "Music for the People" on Saturday night, Feb. 17, at the Brooklyn municipal gymnasium.

The Facultet Piano school gives a recital at Huntington Chambers hall, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 10.

BOSTON MEN TO WORK IN MAINE

Three Boston men, S. M. Sayford of the Evangelistic Association of New England, the Rev. Dr. George L. Cady of the Pilgrim Congregational church and the Rev. Dr. William E. Witter of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society will take part in the Men and Religion Forward campaign in Maine. The campaign will begin Feb. 19 and continue a week. They will visit Calais and Madison.

Contralto Who Sang In Massenet Opera "Manon" Presented Friday Night



(Photo by Apeda Studio, New York)

MISS FLORENCE DE COURCY

RECORD FOR SOAPSTONE MINES

A new high record in the annual production of talc or soapstone was made by the United States last year.

Boston Contralto Who Presents Various Types of Song at Her Recital



(Photo by Apeda Studio, New York)

MISS LILLA ORMOND

HOLWORTHY DINNER ADVISED

It is possible that the centennial of Holworthy hall, one of the more famous of Harvard's dormitories, will be made the occasion of a commemorative dinner. Robert Withington, one of those who have roomed there, advises that the event, which falls in this year, be observed, with the many who have

"ARMINIUS" THE GERMAN HERO

Bruch's Famous Work to Be Sung by Handel and Haydn After 14 Years Tells Story of Freeing the Rhine from Roman Dominion

WHAT quality it is that makes for musical notoriety is a subject worth investigation, since many great master has waited for posterity to crown his labors, while others have stood high in the public esteem from their beginnings. Of contemporary men Richard Strauss is an example of a portentous figure overshadowing the whole musical horizon of Germany. Whether one agrees with him or not, one must know that Strauss is there. He had no such long struggle for notice as Wagner had, perhaps because since Wagner, the world has been so agog for musical innovation.

But there is another great German composer of the times who has yet had like acclaim save on the part of some of his countrymen, who feel that a deeply poetic, sound and wholesome musicianship finds noble expression in his work. The favorite German word "Volkstheaterlich"—and how much that word means in the lips of Germany—is applied to his writing in a recent criticism in *Die Musik*, where it is said that the seventieth anniversary of Max Bruch was celebrated (in 1908) not only all over Germany, but wherever there are Germans gathered together.

Composer Close to Folk

For Max Bruch is not an exotic nor a prodigy, a genius by his own impious will and choosing, but is essentially a child of his land, the man who expresses in the musical vernacular of his people the deepest and truest things that the people feel.

Max Bruch declares himself a great lover and student of history and of classic story, and therefore his choice of certain subjects for his vocal works is easily explained. "Odysseus," "Salamin," "Leontas," "Achilles" are some of his titles and "Hermione," based on Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" calls back the Latin times.

And quite as marked as Bruch's use of folk melody is his choice of themes from the traditions of his own land. "Frithjof" was his first successful work, which was heard all over Germany before the composer was 30 years old. His opera "Lorelei" is, of course, an expression of one of the most famous German Rhine legends. His boyhood was passed at Cologne, where the beloved stream is all interwoven with the thought-life of the folk, and there he was filled with his lifelong love of the things German, even while his Jewish trend is also discernible in such works as his "Moses" and his "Kol Nidrei," a Hebrew melody for the cello.

But the work that seems to have united all that was patriotic and homeloving in the master as well as all that his deep study of classical history had brought to him is "Arminius," the great work for which he is best known, which is to be sung again after long silence in Boston by the Handel and Haydn Society on Feb. 11 at Symphony hall.

"Arminius" Heard in Boston

This splendid apotheosis of the greatest of all the German heroes, the man who is indeed named "the national hero of Germany," was first sung at Zurich in 1877, when Georg Henschel, to whom the score is dedicated, sang the parts of both Siegmund and Arminius. It was sung in Boston by the Handel and Haydn Society in 1883, when Bruch himself conducted, being on a tour of the United States. Charles Adams and Mr. Henschel sang. In 1898 the Handel and Haydn sang it again with Miss Gertrude May Stein as the priestess and Evan Williams and Charles W. Clark in the men's roles. Another notable performance of the work was in 1892, when the New Bedford Choral Association and the Boston Festival orchestra gave it at Tremont Temple. This occasion was interesting as being an early appearance of Miss Olive Fremstad, for whom a career was anticipated, the critics remarking that when better trained her contralto might become a dramatic soprano or mezzo of great power and beauty. Mr. Mollenhauer and Mr. Zerahn were both concerned with this production, and Max Heinrich sang. Two of the greatest choruses had to be omitted as beyond the command of the chorus—"Ye Gods, Dwelling on High in Valhalla," in five parts, and "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Fate," in six parts.

The Cecilia Society has sung Bruch's "Odysseus" and "Fair Ellen," and "Song of the Bell." "Arminius" is the epic by Cupper. The critic even of 1898 found the work noisy, perhaps, as was admitted, because there were too many voices in the chorus. It was also pronounced, however, magnificent, strong, somber, grand. The absence of a soprano solo role was noted as illustrating the general tone color of the work, in that a contralto better fitted in with the mood of the composition. The words massive, rugged, grand, were applied to the music, which was exonerated from straying out of the pleasanter ways of melody in the search for striking effect, though the abrupt changes of key seemed startling to the ears of that day. Bruch is commended for the vigor and warmth with which he expresses the common feelings of humanity, and further the absence of the "outlandish, archaic flavor" of many Jewish compositions is remarked.

Founder of German Unity

The story of Arminius is one of the most notable in all history, a patriot who did for his people what needed to be done, and whose life was not merely ineffectual struggle against overwhelming odds. Some one has said that Toussaint L'Ouverture's temporary success is the

only example known of an enslaved people rising in the midst of their slavery, unaided by outside stimulus, to throw off an alien yoke. But perhaps the condition of the Teutonic tribes under Roman domination was servitude of equal severity. When we read of Caesar's campaigns against the multitudinous tribes of the Rhine regions it is difficult to remember that these were people put deliberately under the yoke of a foreign domination. From the point of view of Roman conquest these half savage folk must inevitably go down under the superior might of the Roman civilization, that law and order might come in where primitive custom and impulse alone were ruling.

Folk Lore Source of Art

Arminius was afterward defeated in conflict with the Roman legions, but he succeeded in maintaining the independence of the right bank of the river Rhine. At the end he underwent the same fate as Julius Caesar, at the hands of Germanic conspirators who thought he was aiming himself at imperial power over his newly freed people. But the starting point of German unity is found in his great strategic victory over the might of Rome in the person of Varus, and it is a curious fact that his name is not better known to the western world. Germanicus Caesar, who defeated Arminius in a battle in A. D. is better known, perhaps. William Tell, the Cid, Roland, Siegfried, are all names more familiar than Arminius. Is this because in the other cases great works of art have sprung from the legends surrounding the people's hero? If so, then Max Bruch's work should arouse added interest as one which is likely to stand for the sake of its historical meaning after works of other less musical moment are forgotten.

Max Bruch was a pupil of Ferdinand Hiller and after the first success of his work—though he had 70 compositions to his credit when he was only 14 years old—he went to Paris for study. Here he saw Rossini and knew Berlioz, morose and lonely. Gaveaert was one of his friends, but with Saint-Saens he formed a fellowship that has endured ever since. In 1897 the two were given a degree at Cambridge, Saint-Saens representing France and Max Bruch, Germany. Grieg was to have been a third, as representing Norway, but was unable to be present.

Bruch was for three years conductor of the Liverpool Philharmonic orchestra, but he did not like a foreign land well and went to Breslau for seven years before being made professor of composition at the Royal high school in Berlin.

OPERA NOTES

The Boston Opera Company on Friday evening gave Massenet's "Manon" its first performance of the season, making a great musical and dramatic success of the piece under Mr. Caplet's leading. Mme. Brozia distinguished herself in the name part of this opera more than she has in any role she has sung before in Boston. Mr. Riddez gave a portraiture of the eighteenth century soldier, Lescaut, of extraordinary merit. Miss Bernice Fisher sang one of the minor roles in the manner of an artist who is on the way to high triumphs in opera comique. Pierre Letol as the innkeeper had a part in which he made his first real impression. Everybody did well, even to the servant who brings in the light in act two and speaks her line to Des Grieux about the supper hour.

There was new genius at work in the casting of this opera; there was an exhibition of judgment in adapting artistic resources to pictorial ends that fairly made the performance seem a turning point in the history of the Boston opera stage. The night was one of those rare occasions when the ensemble ideal was truly entertained by the managers. It indicated that a cast with ineffective artists in the secondary roles is unnecessary, that the means for a strong presentation are always at hand in the company's singing forces.

Some of the figures at the edges of the canvas could have been better adjusted to the center of the picture. The father of Des Grieux is an opera comique type, not well understood by Mr. Mardones. It demands a Rothier to give it its Gallic sentiment. The gallant who in act two advises Manon of the plot against her Chevalier has a far more important moment there than Mr. Barreau realizes. The parts were assigned as follows:

Manon Zina Brozia
Poussette Bernice Fisher
Javotte Madeleine d'Olige
Rosette Florence De Courcy
Servant Lucette De Lievin
Chevalier Des Grieux Edmond Clement Lescaut Jean Riddez
Father of Des Grieux Jose Mardones
Guillot De Montfontaine D. Leo De Bretigny Gaston Barreau
Innkeeper Pierre Letol

The performance did not promise in the beginning all that it rose to later. Mr. Caplet's orchestra, fresh from its "Tristan" rehearsals, was inclined to make Wagner of Massenet. It over-emphasized the details of the French composer's instrumentation of overture and first act. And on the stage secondary things were made of more importance than the main things. Poussette in the window of the inn balcony and mine host down in the yard seemed to be the real characters of the drama. The second story soprano for a time was indeed the heroine. Doubtless she will descend some day and be Manon under the tree and make a new chapter in the history of the American soprano in French opera. The action became duly proportioned as the drama progressed and

Tenor Who Appears In Recital at Jordan Hall Singing German Songs



LEO SLEZAK

by the time the scene in the room of St. Sulpice was at its height, Mme. Brozia was justifying the expectations the director had of her when he asked her to join the company. The chief situation in the drama, the scene in the Parisian parlor was as engrossing and as effectively illustrative as it ought to be. Mr. Clement was not at his best all the way through the piece. He is finding out that American audiences are contented with little effort in moments of exposition, if the great moments are ably attended to.

An international song recital is the program arranged for Sunday night's concert at the Boston opera house. The list of singers comprises Miss Evelyn Scottney, Mme. Carmen Melis, Mile d'Olige, Edward Lankow, Jose Mardones, Rafael Diaz, Bernard Olsansky and Carmine Montella. Following is the complete program:

Harp solo, "Autumn," J. Thomas, Mme. Conti Berenguer. Songs in German, "Meerstrasse," Schubert; "Volkslied," Brahms; "Meeresleuchten," Lewe, Edward Lankow. Songs in French, "Berceuse de Jocelyn," Godard; "Le Reteur des Promis," Dessauer; "Il était un oiseau gris," Monsigny, Mile. Madeleine d'Olige. Songs in Spanish, "Nostalgia," E. Anglada; "Tempestad," Chapí, Jose Mardones. Songs in Italian, "O Mari, O Mari," Capua; "Sole mia," Capua; "Funiculi funicula," Denza, Mme. Carmen Melis. Cello solo, Fantaisie, "Barber of Seville," Sevairs, Miss Virginia Stickney. Songs in Russian, "Let me be," Davidoff; "As the King went to war," Koenemann; "The Two Giants,"

MME. MAETERLINCK A TRUE PRECIEUSE

Mme. Maurice Maeterlinck spoke in Jordan hall Friday afternoon to a small audience, setting forth in her marvelous French some of the ideals of the poet, and affording such an opportunity for contact with the refined intelligence of the old world which rarely comes to Americans, even when they voyage overseas to get it. For there is no one more exquisitely refined and finished than the French woman of the thoughtful class which Mme. Maeterlinck represents.

Whether one agrees with her ideals or not she is a study in the art of being a French woman of the historic, Hotel Rambouillet type, the bas bleu, for whom feminine charm and womanly supremacy are not incompatible with a discerning intelligence. The French woman's intelligence while purely feminine seems at the same time indeed a thing of intellect rather than heart.

Mme. Maeterlinck began by speaking very gracefully of her gratitude for the cordial reception she has had in this country and especially for what the directors of affairs at the Boston opera house have done in the recent production of Maeterlinck's drama.

Then she went on to speak of "Pelleas et Melisande" from the viewpoint of her intimate sympathy with and long study of her husband's ideals. She says that at the very outset the wide distance between Golaud and Melisande is stated for those who can discern it in Melisande's complete indifference to the proud distinctions which Golaud touches on in announcing himself Prince Golaud. She merely looks at him and says almost childishly, "Why, your hair is already gray!" Here is touched not merely the difference in age but the deeper difference in their whole outlook upon things. Maeterlinck always connotes by such slight sayings or acts of everyday life, by the give and take of everyday among friends, those deeper things that rarely come to the surface in human experience and yet are the foundation of what Mme. Maeterlinck calls the difference in age but the deeper difference in their whole outlook upon things. Maeterlinck here shows the blossoming forth of the woman nature, that until now has been afraid to make a gesture, or to reveal itself by word or glance. Now love has been bestowed upon her and suddenly she is alive, free, joyous, daring, glad to be herself and express herself utterly. This casting out of her fears by love and the sudden change in Melisande is something which neither Debussy nor critics anywhere have seemed fully to estimate.

One point of Mme. Maeterlinck's commentary on the thematic side of the music recurs. She notes that when the two lovers go to look for the ring in the cave Pelleas has some lovely phrases about the sadness of the voice of the sea. He thinks it is weeping tonight. The orchestral setting for these words is built upon the theme of Golaud.

The atmosphere of naivete, simplicity, in the music and per contra the infinite detail and exquisite precision of the orchestral work are the two chief points for remark in the musical score. In one of these, in the simplicity, Debussy approaches Maeterlinck, but Maeterlinck's simplicity is natural to him, it is absolutely spontaneous quality in his style.

This quality of simplicity in Debussy, however, is the expression of the most studied intellectual finesse.

Mme. Maeterlinck touched on the experience of Maeterlinck when the work was presented in Paris. The stage setting was so utterly meretricious and false that the impression was, according to M. Maeterlinck, something absolutely foreign to the work he conceived it. The setting of the drama is so integral a part of it, so weaves itself around and through the characters who are seen to be so mysteriously affected by their environment, that when it is inadequately presented little remains of the work. Mme. Maeterlinck here again expressed her great gratitude for what the management of the Boston opera house did in this regard, making the series of scenes true pictures of what the poet has in thought. She spoke again of the clarity of the music, which is like a pure glass through which one sees the whole. The discretion and reserve of the action—its picture-making purpose—is made clear in the music, with nothing that is theatrical and false, as the Paris stage setting was false.

Of the music of Debussy, Mme. Maeterlinck finds the great philosophical moment of the whole play, however, in the scene where Golaud tries to make use of the innocence of the child Yniold to tell him what he wishes to know about his wife and his brother. This scene types the whole misery of the human race, turning toward some ray of diviner light, peering into it, trying to understand, appealing to a pure child consciousness to declare it and wholly failing to reach it.

Of the music of Debussy, Mme. Maeterlinck finds that the very nature of the poem the whole humanity is wandering in search of something and like the sheep in the scene with Yniold, that cry because they are no longer on the road to the fold. The poet does not state these things baldly. They lie implicit in his scenes and sayings. The deeper being and thinking of his people are "scènes dans le silence"—"sculptured in the silence."

In the story of "Pelleas and Melisande" the speaker said that dreams conquer reality, and here she touched perhaps the great fact that the outward shows of things are the dream, while the inward substantial life is the real. Pelleas is the type of love, Melisande of beauty, of innocence and truth. They are overwhelmed by their environment, and yet in a sense they do conquer it, for they both escape the materialism of the folk around them who hold them in the grasp of the lower ideal.

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The afternoon closed with a reading by Mme. Maeterlinck of the scene by the tower between Pelleas and Melisande. Her rendering marked very clearly the difference between Melisande as Debussy conceives her and the Melisande of Maeterlinck. The music gives more poise and balance to the character, more dignity, less girliness, so Mme. Maeterlinck's Melisande, as hinted at this reading even more than when she sang in the recent production, was that of an impulsive but self-repressed and frightened girl, who would like to be herself and longs to be closer to the people about her, if she only dared. Debussy's Melisande would not be nearer them if she could. She knows that there is a great gulf fixed between her and the people who are too old to weep because they cannot see the sky.

For Debussy the sayings of the characters in the play lie in simple phrases sketched on the orchestral background with its marvelous exploiting of the emotional situation, step by step, and they cannot see the sky.

MINERS ADJOURN WITH NO SCALE

INDIANAPOLIS — Delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned Friday leaving details of a wage agreement with the scale committee. Several meetings with bimonthly mine operators ended with the miners demanding 10 cents more a ton and the owners a decrease of the same amount.

The present contract expires April 1, and attempts will be made before that time to reach an agreement, which will be submitted to the miners by referendum.

The National Society for the Promotion of Grand Opera in English, formed this season in New York, has delegated William H. Gardner to start a branch society with headquarters in Boston. A number of prominent eastern musicians and well-known patrons of music have signified their intention of joining.

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BOSTON OPERA HOUSE</h2

What Is Doing in the Theatrical World

**WHITNEY OPERA CO.
SINGS 'BARON TRENCK'
AT SHUBERT THEATER**

Other Boston Playhouses Hold Over Their Present Attractions—Four New Offerings Feb. 12

DE KOVEN OPERA

Boston will see a new operetta of promise Monday night at the Shubert theater when the Whitney Opera Company will appear in "Baron Trenck," the music by Felix Albinus with English book and lyrics by Henry Blossom, who, in several respects, is the best of American librettists. The piece is reported to have met with success in London and Leipzig. Fritz Struempel, a German comedian, will play the part he originated in Leipzig. Other players are Blanche Duffield, a recruit from English grand opera, Johnny Slavin, John Clow, Rose Winter and several others who have been little known in operetta, but who have been well schooled in grand opera companies. It is announced that a company of 100 is employed and an orchestra of 40, led by Sig. DeNovellis, remembered for his spirited conducting of "The Chocolate Soldier."

OTHER BOSTON ATTRACTIONS

Bijou—Lecture on Dickens, profusely illustrated with slides made from new material, dramatic impersonations of Dickens' characters, vocal and instrumental music, new photo plays.

Boston—Final week of the return engagement of "The Fortune Hunter," amusing comedy drama of a discouraged city boy who makes good in the country without marrying the village heiress as he planned.

Castle Square—Second week of 12 performances of "The Product of the Mill," the Harvard-Radcliffe prize play which deals strongly and entertainingly with child labor in the southern cotton mills.

Colonial—Continued engagement of "The Pink Lady," the musical comedy to achieve the longest run of the local season. It has pretty music that fits words and situations unusually well, and an expert cast.

Grand Opera House—"The Goose Girl," a popular romantic drama made from Harold McGrath's like-named novel.

Hollis—Final week of Miss Elsie Ferguson's engagement in "The First Lady in the Land," a historical comedy that shows the progress of charming Dolly Todd to the White House. Good support for the star and handsome settings.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater—Thomas E. Wise, plump comedian, in a Lamb's gambol sketch, "A Chip of the Old Block"; Bud Fisher, originator of the cartoon heroes, Mutt and Jeff; Belle Blanche, mimic; Louise Stickney's circus; the three Ernests, acrobatic clowns, etc.

Majestic—Final week of Holbrook Blinn in "The Boss," a stirring American drama of political and social struggle centering about a politician who has made his way out of obscurity by his own powers.

Park—Continued run of "The Country Boy," a comedy of city life, well acted by H. Dudley Hawley as the boy; George Wright as a newspaper man, Joseph Kaufman as a ticket speculator, and others of talent.

Plymouth—Third week of Miss Viola Allen in "The Herfords," a comedy of today by Rachel Crothers, setting forth one woman's problem of a choice between her art and the daughter who needs her constantly. Has an unusual cast.

"THE WEDDING TRIP"

Reginald DeKoven's new comic opera, "The Wedding Trip," with Miss Christine Neilson featured in the company, is the next attraction at the Majestic theater, beginning Feb. 12.

MME. NAZIMOVA COMING

Mme. Alla Nazimova, who has not been in Boston since her performance here several years ago in Ibsen plays, comes to the Hollis Feb. 12 in "The Marionettes," a comedy from the French of Pierre Wolfe. She acts the role of a bride from the country who routs glittering rivals by becoming outwardly dazzling to her husband.

"THE LITTLEST REBEL"

Dustin Farnum and William Farnum are co-stars of "The Littlest Rebel," a new civil war drama by Edward Peple, which comes to the Boston theater Feb. 12. The play shows the manner in which a southern father escaped in various tight situations with the help of his little daughter, William B. Mack impersonates General Grant.

Manager Fred Wright is receiving numerous letters from officers of women's clubs in Greater Boston praising "The Herfords," in which Miss Viola Allen is appearing at the Plymouth, for its fine picture of the resourceful talent of women of the present time. Not only the sculptress-heroin is commended, but many make special approving mention of Daisy, who is domestically inclined, and is played so agreeably by Miss Grace Elliston.

GREEK TRAGEDY AS PRODUCED BY REINHARDT ARTISTIC AND POPULAR SUCCESS IN LONDON



(Photo copyright by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd., London)
Somber scene in Sophocles' "Oedipus Rex," with Martin Harvey (left center) in the title role, staged at Covent Garden by noted German director

ART OF REINHARDT

OEDIPUS REX," the Sophocles tragedy now being acted at Covent Garden, London, under the direction of Max Reinhardt, was the performance which first spread the fame of this original worker in the theater beyond Berlin, where his first big productions were made. Praise of his production of the Sophocles tragedy and of "Sumurun," an oriental wordless play, which is now astonishing New Yorkers, led to an invitation from London to reproduce his work there. Reinhardt's theory is that a production should not reproduce realistic details of every-day life, but that scenery, costumes and acting should contribute to a single atmospheric, thematic impression on the audience.



Somber scene in Sophocles' "Oedipus Rex," with Martin Harvey (left center) in the title role, staged at Covent Garden by noted German director

(Special to the Monitor)

Oedipus Rex.....Martin Harvey
Jocasta.....Miss Lillah McCarthy
Creon.....Louis Calvert
Tiresias.....H. A. Saintsbury
Messenger.....Herbert Dansey
Servant of Laius.....Philip Hewland
Messenger from palace.....Franklin Dyal
A priest.....Ernest Stidwell
Leader of the chorus.....Hubert Carter

LONDON—Professor Murray in his preface to the translation of the "Edipus," says: "There is not much philosophy in the 'Edipus.' There is not, in comparison with other Greek plays, much poetry. What there is, is drama; drama of amazing grandeur and power."

This was drama, of which the translatior speaks, that held the immense audience at Covent Garden spellbound, and that at the close of the performance produced a perfect tumult of applause, compelling Mr. Martin Harvey to make a speech in which he thanked every member of the company, down to the meanest "citizen of Thebes," for his help in this memorable production.

It might be asked, however, how much the tragedy owed to Max Reinhardt's peculiarly modern methods? Possibly a good deal, as far as its popular success was concerned; but no production, no matter how effective, could rouse so general a burst of enthusiasm, or produce such a silence so intense, as that the people may be free. From this point, step by step, the tragedy unfolds.

Through the bronze doors of the palace there enters the king, "world-honored Oedipus," majestic, calm, filled with a lofty pity for his children. Creon, the Queen's brother, brings from the shrine of Apollo a "message of joy." "An unclean thing" is hid in the land, which must be cast out so that the people may be free. From this point, step by step, the tragedy unfolds.

The opera house, on this particular night, presented a strange appearance. The proscenium was blocked from floor to ceiling by a great wall, blue-black in color, with a bronze door in the center. This represented the palace of Oedipus. In front of the palace was a slightly elevated rostrum with flights of steps

on either side, and on the floor of the house, on a level with the stalls, was a space for the chorus and crowds.

From the back of the theater and from each side of the proscenium, most of the characters made their entrances, walking, or as often was the case, running down a broad lane between the audience. Except for limes in the gallery, concentrated on the rostrum, or on the floor where the drama happened to be, the theater was plunged in darkness.

Then, in the gloom of the house one saw men running with torches; they are followed by a crowd, a few together, yet more following the first, and soon a mass of humanity, pouring in on all sides, fling themselves to the ground before the palace of Oedipus. A few cry aloud, others take up the cry, a thousand arms are lifted, and the lament of a great multitude goes up calling for help in its extremity.

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As it is gradually revealed that Oedipus himself is this "unclean thing" the drama becomes more tense. Jocasta has made her fearful exit, never to return; and Oedipus, declaring himself to be "Fortune's child, not man's," then sees the shepherd, the last link in the chain of evidence, led by two thralls, and concerns the adventures of a wireless operator in a lonely post who is anxious to get back to America.

The Lambs will gambo again next spring. More than 100 leading actors, playwrights, composers and others will take part in the gambols, which will include a visit to many of the principal cities east of the Mississippi.

It would be impossible to speak too highly of the acting that made this performance of the "Edipus" so notable a one. There seemed to be at the back of the whole production a singleness of purpose which certainly produced a remarkable result. Whatever may be thought of Herr Reinhardt's methods, and it may be allowed that they are somewhat sensational, he certainly has grasped what appears to the writer to be an essential in tragedy and this is, swiftness of action.

Tragedy is devastating in its recklessness; it never pauses, but rushes to its destruction. Such a play is the "Edipus"; and it was this sense of speed that was brought out individually and collectively in the entire production.

Though Mr. Martin Harvey has gained a foremost place among English actors, it may be said he has done nothing to equal his impersonation of Oedipus the King. It was a piece of intensely dramatic acting, full of dignity, passion and pathos. And it must be remembered that excepting his exit and the occasion when he runs the length of the theater, an extraordinarily dramatic incident, he stands on a rostrum, and delivers himself to those who are beneath him.

It is difficult, however, in a notable cast to pick out one actor more than another, and space forbids the mention of all of them. Miss McCarthy's beautiful rendering of Jocasta, and the fine acting of Louis Calvert as Creon are to

"SUMURUN" COMPOSER IN AMERICA

Victor Hollaender, composer of the music for "Sumurun," the Reinhardt pantomime at the Casino theater, New York, has been in America for several months working on the scores of three operettas on orders of an American manager. He signed a contract on Friday with Martin Beck of the Orpheum circuit to become general musical director and composer for the Palace theater in Chicago and the New Palace theater now being built by Mr. Beck at Broadway and Forty-seventh street here. Mr. Hollaender will compose all the music for these two theaters. For 12 years he composed the music for the revues at the Metropole in Berlin, and has conducted orchestras playing his music in London.

Mr. Hollaender declares that the American chorus is much superior to that of European countries, because of the many ambitious girls who make their stage debut in this way, with the intention of becoming stars, an ambition some of them attain. He thinks that most of our musical productions are lacking in novelty.

SCHOOL NOTES

Miss Mae Churchill Deane, senior in the School of English Speech and Expression, presented "The Rosary," Jan. 31, in the school hall. This was the third of a series being given in the school. The large audience expressed deep appreciation of Miss Deane's work, which has a finish that promises much for her future. Carl Lamson, pianist, assisted.

At the fifth senior recital at Leland Powers school seven students gave this varied, interesting program: "Mile Prudence," "Story of Ruth," and scenes from "Merely Mary Ann," "Captain Letterblair," "Beverly of Graustark," "Twelfth Night" and "Everywoman."

There was a large pleased audience. The final recital comes next Friday evening.

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SUBJECTS AND DATES OF THE LECTURES

1. February 21—The Life and Early Work of Tennyson.

2. February 23—The Idylls of the King.

3. March 8—Tennyson's Ethical Philosophy: The Holy Grail and the Passing of Arthur.

4. March 10—Memoriam: The Period of Art and Struggle.

5. March 20—In Memoriam: The Cantos of Faith and Love.

6. March 27—Expression of Tennyson's Spiritual Message in Brief Poems.

Price of tickets for the course, \$2, \$3, according to location. Single admissions, 75 cents, \$1.00. All seats reserved.

Sale of lecture tickets begins Saturday, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock in Jordan Hall. Advance mail orders should be addressed "Griggs Lectures, Box Office, Jordan Hall, Boston."

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY EVEN'G, FEBRUARY 11, at 7:30

HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY

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THE ORATORIO ARMINIUS (MAX BRUCH)

Chorus of Society. Complete Orchestra.

Mrs. ISABELLE BOUTON, Soprano; Mr. H. EVAN WILLIAMS, Tenor; Mr. G. TUCKER, Organist.

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, Symphony Hall and Thompson's Music Store, Park Street, Monday, Feb. 5.

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WANTED to buy, a church in Boston. Address R. 18, Monitor Office.

TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY HEAR EXPERTS TALK

Addresses were made by Profs. Elie H. La Pierre, James O. Jordan, Alfred W. Balch and Lyman C. Newell, this morning, at the forty third regular meeting of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, held in Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, St. Botolph and Garrison streets. The speeches were preceded by an inspection of the college and a business meeting.

At the afternoon session in Boston University Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, speaks on "Problems of Teaching in Secondary Schools." Eugen Becher, chief engineer of the Blaugs Company of America, will also speak. During the afternoon there will be an exhibition in the library of rare books acquired by gift from Mrs. Rufus P. Williams.

NO CHOICE MAY BE GIVEN VOTERS

There is a possibility that the committee on election laws, in reporting back the progressive Republican presidential primary and preference bill, will insert a provision preventing an expression of preference in the various committees, it is said.

This may be done by saying that all the Massachusetts delegates from every district must be bound by the choice of the majority in the state. This does away with the long established system of Congress district representation in the national convention.

U. S. MAIIS MUST NOT BE DELAYED

Lawrence Letherman, chief of post office inspectors of the New England district, today instructed Postmaster Cox of Lawrence to notify the strikers and the Lawrence public in general that the mail wagon in that city must not be delayed. The inspector said the government would promptly prosecute any person who causes the delay of the collection carts. This order is the result of delays occurring the first of the week during strike.

CANDIDATE FOR SELECTMAN
LEXINGTON, Mass. — Edward P. Bliss announced to the public Friday that he will be a candidate for selectman this spring.

SHOE SALESMEN TO DINE
Members of the Shoe Trade Salesmen's Association will meet on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, for their sixth annual dinner at the Hotel Thordike.

R. W. BABSON TO GIVE LECTURES

Coming lectures at Huntington hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the auspices of the Society of Arts will include an illustrated address by Roger W. Babson, a graduate of Technology and author on economic subjects on "Anticipating Business Conditions by the Study of Statistics," Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Charles G. Abbott director of the Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Sun's Radiation" Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock. The public is invited to both lectures.

DICKENS CARNIVAL POSTPONED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The Dickens carnival to be held in the First Universalist church under the auspices of the Samaritan Society has been postponed from Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, to Thursday evening, Feb. 15. It will be given under the direction of Mrs. Frank Bott.

GAS REDUCED IN QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—The officials of the Citizens Gaslight Company have announced that on March 1, the price of gas will be reduced from \$1.40 to \$1.30 per 1000 cubic feet.

JUNIOR CLASS PRESENTS PLAY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The junior class of the Lexington high school presented its first theatrical performance last evening in the town hall. The three-act comedy drama "Diamonds and Hearts" was given, and it was followed with dancing.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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FOR SALE—Rare bargain for a church or society. J. COLPTT, 338 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

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Your advertisement to 4880 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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We have tried very many of the moderate cost ventilators, but have never before found one which could compare with the Morse Ventilator in simplicity of construction, in ease of manipulation, and in satisfaction as to results.

I shall heartily recommend it, wherever I have the opportunity, as a low cost but thoroughly practical ventilator.

Very sincerely,

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RAILROAD FINDS IT HARD TO GET YOUNG MEN FOR SERVICE

DECATUR, Ill.—"We have advertised from time to time. But the point is, several times," said Frank L. Campbell, that, while he is getting this education, superintendent of the Vandala railroad, he is drawing full pay and better pay than he would be able to get after years of experience in a factory.

"And the work of a brakeman is neither difficult nor dangerous. The average factory hand performs more actual labor in a day than the average brakeman does in a week. And there is always room for advancement. Within three or four years the brakeman becomes a conductor and there is always further advancement for him if he has ability, intelligence and a desire to get along."

"Of course there are always a lot of railroad men without jobs. When there is a rush of business on a railroad extra men are taken on and when business drops off these men are let go. That is, most of them are let go. They are the 'stake' men, the travelers, the rounders. They go on to another road and get another job. They stay there until they have made a stake and move on again."

"They would not have a steady job if it was offered them. But there is always a steady job for the fellow who is steady and capable. We want that kind of young fellow. We are looking for boys who want to take up railroad work as a business and to get somewhere in it. We want high class boys, fellows of intelligence and purpose. And with the pay and other inducements offered by railroads I can't understand why it is hard to get them."

"We want boys to learn the railroad business, intelligent, clean, capable boys who will amount to something after they have learned it. I don't know of any field in which advancement is so sure and rapid as it is in railroad service and where pay is so good."

"I was signing the payrolls the other day. There was brakeman after brakeman who was drawing for the month \$100 or more. Where can you beat that? We sign a young fellow for railroad service. He rides the trains as a student brakeman with a regular crew for perhaps two or three weeks, studies the standard rules and learns something of their application. Then he is marked up for a run and goes into service."

"Of course, he isn't an expert railroad man. He could not be with the preliminary training that we have been able to give him. But when he goes into active service he draws just as much money as the brakeman who has been in the service for years. We have to make a railroad man out of him after we get him into service. We instruct him and coach him and examine him

COURT SUSTAINS RECALL ACTION

UPPER MARLBORO, Md.—Judge Fillmore Leall, of the circuit court of Prince George's county, rendered judgment and filed his opinion in two important cases recently.

One involves the recall of Councilman Charles C. Elliott, of the fourth ward of Mt. Rainier, this county, and the other sustains the mayor and common council of Hyattsville in refusing to grant the Washington, Westminster & Gettysburg Railroad Company a permit to cross Columbia avenue at grade.

END DELAYS, SAYS MR. BRANDEIS

YORE, Neb.—Speaking before a non-partizan audience here Louis D. Brandeis of Boston denounced methods of dealing with the trusts. He urged that delays in court procedure against the trusts be abandoned and that all litigation be reduced to a business basis.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE URGED BY MR. HOAR

At a woman suffrage rally at Minot hall, Forest Hills, Friday evening, Representative William B. McMorow said that he intends to vote in favor of the woman suffrage amendment this year.

Former Senator Roger Sherman Hoar said he believed in woman suffrage because it is to the advantage of the entire community that woman should be granted the right of suffrage.

The demagogic type of politician, said Mr. Hoar, "fears the feminine intuition which is more often to be relied upon than male logic. Give women the ballot and politics will be discussed in the home. This will clean up politics and make it fit to be discussed in the home circle."

Miss Margaret Foley and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald were also speakers.

The officers of the show are:

President, M. K. Parsons of Salt Lake City; vice-presidents, J. J. Hill, R. S. Lovett, William Hanley of Burns and Frank Hagenback of Spencer, Idaho; manager, D. O. Lively; secretary, N. C. Maris. Members of the executive committee are W. H. Daughtry, U. C. Colt, C. H. Frye of Seattle, Thomas Carstens of Tacoma, O. M. Plummer and M. J. Gill of Portland.

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THE IRON DUKE; HIS STATUE

(Copyright by F. C. Inglis, photographer, Edinburgh.)

Equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington modeled by Sir John Steell, R. S. A., and which stands at Edinburgh

(Special to the Monitor.)

SIR JOHN STEELL, R. S. A., a well known Edinburgh sculptor, told, in the old days, many a good story of the celebrities high in rank or renown who had at various times visited his studio to be modeled.

When Wellington, at the very summit of his fame, first sat to Steell for his statue (the one on horseback placed in front of the Register house, Edinburgh) the duke's features were an expression of settled gloom, and Sir John's conventional blandishments hardly provoked even a grunt of response; he seemed from the total lack of interest in his face never to have heard of either Waterloo or Talavera. At last Steell lost patience and said, "As I have undertaken to make this statue of your grace you tell me what you were doing before—let us say—the battle of Salamanca?" Were you on horseback galloping about, cheering on your men?" "Bah," growled the duke in

evident scorn: "If you really want to model me as I was on the morning of Salamanca you must do me crawling along a ditch on my stomach with a telescope in my hand, for that's what I was doing." This recumbent position, however, in no way suited Steell's plan, and the duke had to submit to be modeled in a more striking attitude to please the fancy of an imaginative public.

From the moment it was settled that Wellington's statue was to be equestrian Sir John began to haunt the stable of every friend to find if possible a steed worthy to bear so illustrious a rider. His choice fell on a beautiful Arab called "Hamdauneh," a gift from the Shah of Persia to Sir John McNeill of Colonsay when McNeill was British ambassador at the court of that potentate. Hamdauneh was as perfect in temper as in form but he resented being forced on to his hind legs hour after hour in Sir John's studio, and the coachman in despair asserted "he had

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A. COYLE, 467 Boylston st. Transfer Flower Shop, Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 3937.

GARMENT CONTRACTORS

A. S. QUINT, the RELIABLE FLORIST, 334 Mass. ave., near Symphony Hall, 23rd Way st. Tel. Rox. Tel. B. B. 4664-J. i.

HOLDING

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay. 2311.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY, BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

MCDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 Tremont st., Boston. Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MURRIERS

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley Ridge, Boston—For ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

NAPHTHA CLEANSING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by heated naphtna. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 120 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

ORIENTAL RUGS

ADAMS & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston. 613 Fifth av., New York—Illustrated catalogues. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER DAGUERREOTYPES RESTORED AND copied with success by THE GARO STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

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DAVISON & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston. 613 Fifth av., New York—Illustrated catalogues. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 720-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL WORKS

REPAIRING and REFINISHING all kinds of BRASS GOODS. HENNESSY BRASS WORKS, 54 High st., Boston.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. All orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st. Room 31.

HARDWARE

SWITCHES made from combings. \$1.50. Shampooing and Manuring. HARRIET MILLIKEN, 175 Tremont st., room 51, Boston.

HATTERS

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST. BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATWORK

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., near doors south of Adams Square—soft, stiff, strong and Panama hats crocheted, blocked and retwisted; hats banded and bound while you wait. Tel. Oxford 245.

JEWELRY, ETC.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892). Gold, Jewelry, fans, combs, Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

JEWELS AND BADGES

MASONIC AND O. E. S. Jewels a specialty. Repairing and engraving. JOHN HARROTT, Inc., 110 Tremont st., Tel. 35. Tel.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE." Needham Heights.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work, Specifying, cleaning, dyeing. Tel. 3604-W. B. B.

HAND WORK

MACHINE WORK, SUPERIOR SERVICE. A. L. RICHARDSON & BRO., Inc., 51 Charlton st., Boston, Tel.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work, Specifying, cleaning, dyeing. Tel. 3604-W. B. B.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. H. GARDNER COMPANY, 290 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

THE LATE JOSEPH NEGATIVES are resold by R. B. HORNER. Phone 2500. 250 Huntington ave., opp. Symphony Hall.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES

IF YOU HAVE books to print or want to have them bound, see GENE FISH STYLING PRESS, 305 Congress st., Boston. Tel. Main 5063.

LUNCH ROOMS

THE SUMMIT LUNCHEON, 19 TEMPLE PLACE, Home Cooking. Prompt Service. 11 to 3.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

WAIRLEN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 90 Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

SAWS FILED

SAWS FILED and set; edge tools ground; points sharpened. J. H. P. TABER, 181 Friend st., Tel.

SHOES

THAYER, MCNEIL & HODGKINS, suppliers of Men's and Women's shoes, giving special attention to children's wear. Send for catalogue. 47 Temple st., Boston.

SPARE PARTS

FOR RAILROAD TERMINALS. The New York Central pension board has granted a pension to Passenger Conductor Edward Wiley, now running trains Nos. 6 and 55 between Boston and Albany. Mr. Wiley entered the service as a brakeman on the old Western road in April, 1867.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road moved 950 loaded freight cars east from Albany freight terminal yesterday.

Traveling Conductor William Brown of the Boston & Albany road is making his annual inspection of the company's through baggage and coach equipment, between Boston and Albany.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road is assembling material, pile drivers, combination air compressors and hoisting engines at White River Junction, N. H., bridge.

The car department of the New Haven road has added new vestibule coach equipment to the third district Boston and Newport, R. I. trains running via Mayflower Park.

had more work over the jock's precious statue than ever Steell had, as any one could make clay stand like a horse, but to make a horse stand like clay was another matter." The model was completed, however, without disaster and safe through peril of studio and foundry. Hamdauneh and his noble rider emerged at length in shining splendor.

On the morning that the statue was to be unveiled (1852) crowds of people thronged the east end of Princes street to witness the opening ceremony, and pensioners by the hundred, some on crutches, some wanting an arm, lined the pavement or gathered at every available viewpoint. An army of retired officers gay with the newly-given war medal occupied the steps of the Register house and enthusiasm reigned supreme as many old comrades met on that day who had been parted from each other since the peace that followed Waterloo.

The signal departure of the Boston & Albany road moved 950 loaded freight cars east from Albany freight terminal yesterday.

The car department of the New Haven road has added new vestibule coach equipment to the third district Boston and Newport, R. I. trains running via Mayflower Park.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road is assembling material, pile drivers, combination air compressors and hoisting engines at White River Junction, N. H., bridge.

The car department of the New Haven

road are giving the Stamford and New

York motor cars a thorough overhauling as fast as they are relieved from service.

The Pennsylvania railroad private car No. 2821, occupied by John F. Fahnestock, treasurer, and

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have just passed deed for another of their American basement brick dwellings, the third one sold of five constructed. These houses contain 10 rooms and four baths and are equipped with every modern idea for comfort and convenience. There is a ground area of 2575 square feet and the rating \$7100, is included in a total assessment of \$22,000, although the consideration is understood to be considerably in excess of these figures. J. Clarence Hollander purchased for occupancy at 116 Bay State road, Back Bay.

SALES IN BROOKLINE

Deed has been recorded at the Norfolk county registry transferring title in the fine residential estate, numbered 208 Aspinwall avenue, Brookline, from Harriet L. Burkhardt of New York city to Cecilia E. Bowes of Boston, who buys for occupancy. This estate comprises a substantial 12-room modern house, a fully equipped stable and garage and 10,282 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$15,000, of which \$5,000 is on the land. George A. Dill of the Tremont building was the broker in the transaction.

C. H. Lewis, 15 State street, has sold to Ida F. Baker of Whitman, Mass., property at 32 Center street, Brookline, with a total tax value of \$13,000. Mrs. Baker gives in part payment a 40-acre stock farm with stock and tools in Whitman, Mass., and an estate in Needham, Mass., assessed for \$6000.

WEST ROXBURY IMPROVEMENT

Moses Williams and Ralph B. Williams trustees, have sold to Thomas P. Butler a lot of land containing 4000 square feet on Dame street, a short distance from Dunster road, and directly opposite Aldworth street, West Roxbury. In a short time a handsome two-family house will be erected on this lot. The buyer was represented by Robert T. Fowler of Jamaica Plain and the owners by Joseph Bach of the Exchange building.

The Massachusetts Realty Company, Inc., Carney building, has sold the cottage house and lot at 11 Woodville park, Roxbury, for Samuel Austin. The property is rated at \$2700, \$700 being on the lot of 2000 square feet. The purchaser, Robert Hamilton, buys for investment.

LARGE TRANSACTION AT HULL

One of the largest sales in Hull in years has just been recorded whereby Henry S. Lancaster, trustee, takes title to 70 very desirable lots near the well-known Hotel Pemberton. This tract has a frontage of 1000 feet in the main street and extends back to what is known as the Hull station. Being very handy to two boat landings as well as the ocean, makes it a most desirable cool summer resort. It is the intention of the trustee to develop the land by building small bungalows. This is the last of the large undivided areas in the town of Hull, and is one of the best located plots that has been opened up for 25 years in this section. The trustee reports that many of the lots have already been disposed of. Three new streets will be opened up so that every lot will have a good ocean view.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following table showing building operations for the month of January in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company. Also comparative report during the corresponding period back to 1901:

Contracts awarded to date, Jan. 31, 1912, \$9,140,000; corresponding period 1911, \$8,852,000; 1910, \$9,423,000; 1909, \$10,413,000; 1908, \$3,950,000; 1907, \$10,012,000; 1906, \$6,015,000; 1905, \$4,058,000; 1904, \$5,407,000; 1903, \$6,504,000; 1902, \$6,489,000; 1901, \$5,280,000.

Abram Golden has bought an improved estate located at 22 Seneca street, between Harrison avenue and Albany street, South End, from Elizabeth Margolick. The property consists of a three-story and basement brick building on 950 square feet of land. The tax is \$5700, \$2100 being value of the land.

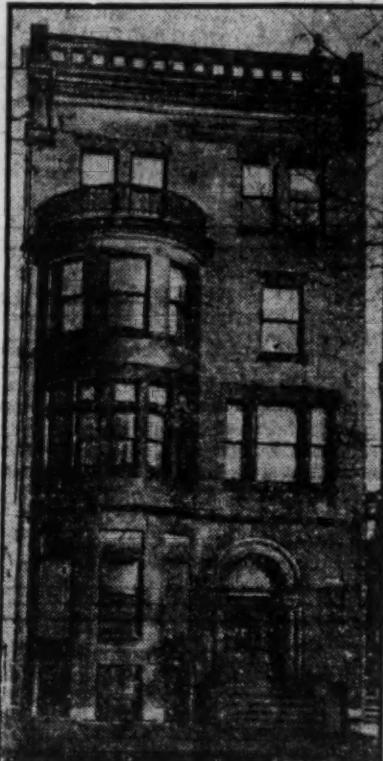
Several transactions are reported from Dorchester today through the real estate exchange; among them being the purchase by Martin McClymont and wife of a frame residence on 3600 square feet of ground located at 9 DeWolf street, near Hancock street. The entire assessment is \$7100, including \$100 on the land. Sarah Wunderbalddinger conveyed the title.

Eliza A. Jordan purchased from Frank W. Delano frame house and 3769 square feet of land at 44 Brent street, the lot extending through to Talbot avenue. The entire taxable value is \$4300, with \$1300 on the land.

Sadie Pearlstein has taken title to an improved property located 49 Munroe street near Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, consisting of a frame dwelling and stable together with 6400 square feet of land. All is taxed for \$6500 with \$3200 land value.

A large frame house and stable on Ocean street near Ashmont street, Dorchester, has changed hands, having been purchased by Lewis Whitaker from Elmira A. James estate and another, together with spacious grounds containing 24,000 square feet. The assessors value it \$19,200, which includes \$6700 on the land.

Esther A. Osgood has sold her frame residence at 11 Johnson terrace, near Laureate avenue, Dorchester, assessed for



347 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Purchased by T. A. Ratskesky through
J. D. K. Willis & Co., brokers

\$3300, together with 1940 square feet of land, that carries \$600 of this amount. Israel Rosenthal is the buyer.

Harry E. Auner has purchased a frame house and 4439 square feet of land from Celia Kaplan, located 9 Gannett street, near Gaston street, Roxbury, all valued for taxes upon \$5800, the land value being \$1800.

SOUTH AND WEST END SALES

Several brick stores located from 836 to 842 Washington street, between Bennett and Oak streets, South End have passed into the possession of Helen S. Clifford, having purchased same from Bernard Davis and another, and deed is recorded. The property is assessed for \$66,900 which includes the land value of \$50,900 on 3390 square feet.

Philip J. Sontheim is the new owner of frame stores at 1881 to 1983 Washington street and 2 and 4 Arnold street, South End. There are several apartments on the upper floors. The ground area comprises 4815 square feet which carries \$13,000 of the \$20,600 total assessment. Benjamin Rudnick made the deed.

Cyrus L. D. Younkin has placed a deed upon record covering his purchase from the Elizabeth W. Ellis estate of a three-story octagon brick residence situated at 44 Chandler street, near Berkeley street, South End, together with a lot of 1088 square feet extending through to Lawrence street. The total assessed value is \$7800, with \$3300 on the land.

Catherine A. Thompson has invested in an improved estate comprising a three-story brick house and 990 square feet of land purchased from Theresa Silverman and another, located at 48 Lawrence street near Dartmouth street, South End. The entire valuation is \$4500, of which the land carries \$2000.

A little property at 82 West Dedham street composed of two frame buildings on 2325 square feet of land is now owned by Robert Siegel and another who secured title from Gussie Cohen. The lot which extends back to Fabin street is taxed upon \$3500 and the improvements for \$400 additional.

A small transaction in the West End consists of a five-story brick building and 1276 square feet of land located at 5 Parkman street between North Russell and Blossom streets. It is assessed for \$11,000, \$3500 of which is on the lot which extends through to Seabury place. Ethel Friedberg conveyed title to Ralph F. Russell and another.

CHARLESTOWN SALES

A deed from Fannie L. Hammond estate and another who made title to an improved property situated 188 to 196 Main street and 8 to 12 Johnson avenue, Charlestown, on which there are several frame buildings and stables. The ground area takes in 13,207 square feet assessed for \$18,700, being a part of \$33,500 total assessment.

Another small transfer was from Augustus E. Scott to Thomas Swithin and another, embracing 3204 square feet of land on Walnut street, Charlestown, assessed for \$800.

QUINCY, MASS.—BRANCHIED & MARTINS are about to commence the erection of a business block in Sagamore street, Atlantic. The building is to be one story high.

Inspector of Public Buildings Warren S. Parker has issued 20 other permits. Of these 13 are for dwellings, two for cottages and one for an auto house.

The value of the property to be erected under these permits is \$50,850.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Duster st., 111, ward 25; Katherine T. Murphy, M. H. Clark, architect, dwelling.

Hillside st., 45, ward 24; J. T. Johnson, wood auto shed.

Summer st., 99, ward 22; Hodges Boiler Works, alterations.

Main st., 602, ward 4; Joseph Cohen, Edward T. Graham, architect, dwelling.

Henley st., 54, ward 5; J. P. O'Riordan, architect, tenement.

Summer st., 80-82, ward 7; Franklin B. Fay et al., architect, printing.

116 BAY STATE ROAD
Sold by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling to J. Clarence Hollander

Washington st., 364, ward 7; C. E. Coffing, Jr., after mercantile.

Bennett st., 25, and Arnold st., ward 7; Boston Dispensary, Richardson, Barratt & Richardson, after dispensary.

Foster's wharf, 14; ward 7; Foster Wharf Co., after stable and machine shop.

Foster's wharf, 12; ward 7; Foster Wharf Company, after laundry.

Harrison av., 417, ward 9; K. Hoffman, A. Carpenter Jr., after tenements.

Garden st., 10, 12; ward 11; Rebecca Cherry, after tenements.

Gloucester st., 8; t. d. dwelling; Thomas A. Ellington, Jr., after stable.

Hyde park av., 215; ward 23; Charlotte Ward heirs, after stable.

Dunster st., 18-20, to 18-29 St. ward 7; ward 19; Jane F. Jacobs, S. J. Martin, after storage.

Lamarque st., 155-160, ward 22; Francis C. Welch, Jr., Edward L. Rawson, after stable.

Hyde Park av., 215; ward 23; Charlotte Ward heirs, after stable.

Tug Lehigh, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy, towed lugs Boston, Marine and Bravo.

Tug Irvington, Farham, Perth Amboy, towed lugs Ardmore, Shamokin and Malvern.

Tug Ontario, Howes, Guttenberg, towed lugs Smyrna, Forest Belle and David Wallace.

Tug Leahy, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy, towed lugs Boston, Marine and Bravo.

Tug Irvington, Farham, Perth Amboy, towed lugs Buffalo, Brunette and Brooklyn.

Tug Wyoming, Clark, Portland, towed lugs Bee and Baronet, Newburyport for Perth Amboy.

Suction dredge New Orleans, Province-ton.

Sailed

Tug F. C. Hersey, towed by Chan Pritchard, Lynn, sch Henry S Little, F. P. Thompson, Lawrence pl. w.; \$1.

Port Huron, Mich., to Toledo, Ohio, via Lake Erie.

Tug Paoli, McGoldrick, South Amboy, towed lugs Ardmore, Shamokin and Malvern.

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Stock Market Quiet, Closing With Heavy Tone

**MIXED SITUATION
STILL OBTAINS IN
THE STOCK MARKET**

Professionals Continue to
Dominate the Trading—
Money Supply a Most Im-
portant Influence Now

SEARS, ROEBUCK UP

Rather active trading was witnessed this week in the securities markets. The man who makes a business of being in the market every day of the week had ample opportunity to make money, or lose it, in a very short space of time. It has been a professional market in the main, but it is surmised that there was considerable liquidation of long stock held by the public on the days the total sales approached close to the million dollar mark.

The situation is very much mixed, reflecting a divergence of sentiment among traders. The bearish sentiment seems to be the more dominant. The money supply is still in unprecedented abundance and this has much to do with the steady rise of prices. Investors desire something better than the small returns from high class bonds so that when first grade preferred stocks get down to a certain level there seems to be a demand for them and the market quickly rallies.

The opening of the New York market today was quiet and steady. Prices hovered around last night's closing figures, or a little above. The feature of the early sales was a further advance in Sears Roebuck which had a net gain of 4 points yesterday on total sales of 500 shares. Lehigh Valley was particularly weak. The general tone was heavy at the end of the first half hour.

A good advance in Indiana and substantial improvement in Wolverine were early features of the local market.

The general tone of the market continued rather heavy throughout the session. Reading opened off 1/2 at 157 1/2, moved up to 158 1/2 and then sagged off under 157. Steel and Union Pacific showed rather small changes. Lehigh Valley was weak. It opened up 1/2 at 158 1/2 and declined under 157.

Sears Roebuck opened up 1/4 at 146 and advanced 2 points further.

The local exchange Wolverine opened up 2 points at 98 and sold above 99. Old Dominion was off 1/2 at 44 1/2. Osceola opened up a point at 106 and advanced a point further. Calumet & Hecla was off 3 points at 407. Indiana lost most of its early gain. North Butte improved fractionally.

LONDON—On the stock exchange there was the usual week-end light attendance. Securities moved within a narrow range, but for the most part a firm tone was evident.

Gilt-edged investments rose and home rails took on buoyancy as a result of the more confident feeling respecting the outcome of the labor negotiations.

Americans and Canadian Pacific, although quiet, were harder and Grand Trunk reflected in improvement the better earnings. Covering in Mexican railway securities followed the collapse of the revolt. Other sections held steady.

Rio Tinto were 1/2 higher at 68 1/2. Continental bourses closed quiet.

CAR SHORTAGE COMPLAINTS

MINNEAPOLIS—All railroads between Minneapolis and Chicago are experiencing difficulty in handling trains, which results in complaints of car shortage, or delays in transit at many points. Long continued cold weather has caused it, and motive power immediately available is generally short.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 3.)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—John W. Emery, Essex, Allentown, Pa.—J. Leh of Leh & Co., Adams.

Baltimore, Md.—John M. Adams of Carrollton & Co., Four and a Half Mile, William McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, Essex.

Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry of B. & B. Shad, Co., E. G. Charles Lew of Hennemey Co., Essex.

Gilveston, Tex.—Aaron Blum of Galves-ton, H. H. Brown Corp., Cedar.

Greenville, Miss.—H. Cohen, Essex.

Havana, Cuba—Francis Galaras, U. S.

Helena, Ark.—S. L. Mundt, Essex.

Jackson, Miss.—R. L. Vaughn of Hutchinson Shoe Co., Four and a Half Mile, Kansas City, Mo.—H. C. Brazer of James Poer Manufacturing Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. LeCompte of Bond & Son, Co., Four and a Half Mile.

San Francisco, Calif.—Charles Williams of Williams, Marvin & Co., 135 Lincoln St. San Francisco, Calif.—A. Dernham of Bushnell, H. H. Brown Corp., Cedar.

San Francisco, Calif.—M. S. Nickelsburg of Cain Nickelsburg, Lenox.

Savannah, Ga.—Bernstein of Jacob Bernstein Co., with friends.

Tacoma, Wash.—W. H. Stinson of People's Shoe Co., U. S.

Terre Haute, Ind.—J. B. Berland, U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Columbus, Ohio—A. Smith of J. Edwin Smith Shoe Co., Essex.

Montreal, Can.—S. M. Collis, U. S.

Toronto, Can.—E. Thompson, U. S.

Toronto, Can.—W. Collis, U. S.

GUNN, RICHARDS & CO.

Resident Manager, M. L. Cooley, C. A. TREMONT BUILDING, BOSTON Telephone Haymarket 191.

**AUDITING
AND
ORGANIZATION**

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Allis-Chalmers | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Amalgamated | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| Am Ag Chem | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 |
| Am Can | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Am Can pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| Am Car Foundry | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Am Express | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205 |
| Am H & L | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Am H & L pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Am Loco | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Am Malt | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Am Malt pf | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Am Smelting | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 |
| Am Smelting pf | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| Am T & T | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 |
| Am Writing P. Co. pf | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Aneconda | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Atchison | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Atchison pf | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| At Coast Line | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| Balt & Ohio | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Brooklyn R. T. | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 |
| Bruds D & C Co. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Canadian Pacific | 229 1/2 | 230 | 229 1/2 | 230 |
| Central Leather | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Central Leather pf | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| Ches & Ohio | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 |
| Chi & St Paul | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Chicago Traction | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Chino | 26 | 26 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Con Gas | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 | 139 1/2 |
| Erie | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Erie 1st pf | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Erie 2d pf | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Goldfield Con | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| GT Nat | 128 | 128 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| GT Nat Ore | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Harvester | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Inter-Met | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Inter-Met pf | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Inter-Met Ext | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Laclede Gas | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Lehigh Valley | 158 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| L. & N. | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| Mackay Cos. | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Mackay Cos. pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Miami | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| M. S. & Mex St. M. | 129 1/2 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| N. R. of Mex 2d Pr. | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Nat Enameling | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Nat Biscuit | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| Nat Lead | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Nevada Cons. Cop. | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| N. Y. Central | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 116 1/2 |
| Ontario & Western | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Pacific Mail | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Pennsylvania | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Peoples Gas | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Pressed Steel pr | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| Reading | 157 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 158 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Republic Steel | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Rep. Steel pf | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Rock Island | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Rock Island pf | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Sears Roebuck | 146 | 147 | 146 | 148 |
| Southern Pacific | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 107 |
| Southern Railway | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Southern Ry pf | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| St. L & S 2d pf | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| Texas Company | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Third Av w. | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Toledo L. & W. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Toledo L. & W. pf | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| U. S. Cast I. Pf. | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Union Pacific | 162 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 162 1/2 |
| U. S. Copper | 55 | 55 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| U. S. Rubber | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| U. S. Steel | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 | 60 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel pf | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Vulcan Distr. | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Wabash | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Western Union | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Western Maryland | 57 1/2 | 58 | 57 1/2 | 58 |
| W. & L. E. 1st pf | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |

*Ex-dividend. tEx-rights.

REPORTS OF TRADE CONDITIONS HAVE A CHEERFUL TONE

Business Not Up to Anticipations but General Expansion Is Taking Place and the Outlook Is Bright

MONEY IS ABUNDANT

Notwithstanding some recessions here and there in certain lines of business and the rather gloomy views held by some financiers, trade reports are of continued improvement in a general way. Bradstreet's State of Trade says:

Trade and industry are not moving in consonance with highly keyed anticipations, but in general business tends to expand, following a relatively quiet period in January. As a matter of fact, the tone of affairs is hopeful. Stocks are not heavy, and although small lot buying still rules, it is recognized that this attitude on the part of distributors is not without its salutary influences.

Visiting buyers are making heavy purchases, being content to buy frequently and in small lots, to only cover actual requirements, and not to anticipate them in a speculative sense.

Staples are in more request, and the leading dry goods markets display a comparatively good uplift, with prices on some makes of goods tending to harden. No marked spirit is expected until weather conditions become more settled.

New business in finished steel is somewhat quiet, but mill operations are increasing. Commodity prices in general are firm.

Bank clearings for the week ending with Feb 1 aggregated \$3,167,

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

BEST BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL PAPER HAS HAD

Company Is Making More Money Than at Any Time in Past Six Years—Demand Exceeds Capacity

OUTLOOK FOR YEAR

International Paper is doing a larger business than ever before and making more money than it has made since 1906. The demand for paper exceeds the capacity of all the plants, which are working on full time. Prices are also satisfactory, the rate for newsprint having been fixed at 2½ cents a pound and no contracts under that price are being made.

Not only is the outlook good for the immediate future but for the whole of the current year. Contracts have been made covering practically all of its available production at a price which insures a good margin of profit in spite of the fact that there is some little new competition in the business, but all parties realize the foolishness of carrying it to the point reached seven or eight years ago when business was actually taken at a loss. A presidential year always means a good demand for newsprint on account of the large sale of papers incident to a political contest, the interest in which penetrates to the remotest corners of the country.

The International Paper Company is carrying on its usual timber operations this winter and is planning to increase its power capacity at several points during the current year. International Paper has a great deal of water power which it will probably never be called upon to use and which is immensely valuable for hydro-electric purposes. It is contemplated to lease such power sites to other corporations for the development of electricity and secure a regular income from that source without the expenditure of any amount to obtain it.

Owing to the peculiar conditions under which reciprocity was adopted by the United States, the paper industry was the only one which was affected by it, and the result was that the tariff on newsprint, paper and pulpwood was removed. In view of the fact that International Paper has about 3,000,000 acres of timberlands in Canada and that paper can be manufactured more cheaply there than in the United States, it is probable that the further expansion of the company will take place in Canada near its timber holdings and that many of the valuable sites now used for paper mills in the United States will be either sold or leased for hydro-electric plants and the principal manufacture of paper be carried on in Canada. So valuable are many of the sites which are now occupied by the company that they could be sold for enough money to go a long way toward meeting the cost of construction in Canada.

Since 1909 the business of International Paper has been increasing and in 1911 the gross income was the largest in the history of the company, over \$23,000,000. The company has changed its fiscal year to end with the calendar year instead of June 30, and the report for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1911, is expected to show 4 per cent earned on the preferred stock, or twice the present rate of dividend for a whole year.

The gross sales, profits, balance for dividends and per cent earned on the preferred stock for the last six years ending June 30 have been as follows:

Balance Earnings on per cent

| | Gross Profits | Earnings on per cent |
|------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1906 | \$21,841,486 | 2.0% |
| 1907 | 21,841,486 | 2.0% |
| 1908 | 20,716,304 | 2.0% |
| 1909 | 18,238,476 | 2.0% |
| 1910 | 19,450,000 | 2.0% |
| 1911 | 23,065,745 | 2.0% |

The preferred stock is entitled to 6 per cent cumulative and that rate was paid up to the end of the fiscal year 1907. In the next year 5 per cent was paid and 2 per cent since, so that the accumulation now amounts to 15 per cent. The average amount earned for preferred dividends for the last three years has been a little over 4 per cent and is at present about twice that amount. It is said that had it not been for fear of unfavorable results from the Canadian reciprocity treaty, the dividend would have been slightly increased before this time.

The company has been putting considerable money back into the property and its plants are in the best physical condition at present for decade past.

In the fiscal year 1910 \$1,185,000 was expended upon maintenance and charged directly to operating account, and nearly \$500,000 charged off for depreciation of mill plants.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

NEW YORK—The Southern California Edison Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

Gross earnings.....\$3,738,165 Increase 5.22% Net earnings.....1,062,250 255,204 Surplus.....622,451 156,807

ATTENTION GIVEN BY RETAILERS TO SPRING OPENINGS

NEW YORK—The attention of retailers throughout the country is beginning to center on their spring openings, says the Dry Goods Economist. On all sides, and especially in the larger centers, there is a tendency to push spring merchandise actively at a somewhat unusually early date this year.

The number of buyers now in the New York market is very close to that of previous spring buying seasons, and, although in many cases individual orders are small, there is evident a very fair degree of activity. There are also present a number of large buyers who are giving their attention to fall merchandise, particularly woolen and worsted dress goods. Mills manufacturing rough materials and having a reputation for the production of successful lines are especially favored in this movement.

The cotton goods trade continues along a strong undertone. There is reason to believe that reports as to overproduction in the silk field are somewhat exaggerated. One condition which lends color to this supposition is the very conservative attitude of bankers, as a result of which many manufacturers have been prevented from overextending themselves.

The demand for fall underwear shows improvement, but is not yet up to the standard, although many of the orders placed show an increase over last year.

Spring business continues extremely active, but the aggregate accomplished so far still remains below the average.

Spring business on hosiery is very good, but fall buying on hosiery has barely started.

Improvement is noticed in the demand for embroideries. Some of the lace houses are so busily engaged in filling orders that they are obliged to keep open nights. The neckwear trade is quiet, retailers not yet having had an opportunity to dispose of their initial purchases, and reorders therefore coming in slowly.

In the garment trade there have been mutterings of a strike in two important branches. Buyers still show no tendency toward expansion in their orders, but continue to purchase on a very conservative scale.

MINORITIES ARE MORE CONSPICUOUS

NEW YORK—Insurgency seems to communicate itself easily from politics to finance. There never was such a time for minority stockholders to come into their own as the present.

Within a few months Rutland preferred has almost doubled in market value. Heretofore controlling interests in railroads have usually been passed over the heads of minority stockholders. But now the Rutland minority has appealed to the public service commission to compel New Haven to make the same offer to them that it has made to New York Central for the majority interest.

In the same manner, several owners of Ontario & Western minority stock could bestir themselves to obtain from New York Central some form of guarantee of their present 2 per cent dividends. Again, owners of minority Lake Shore stock expect to realize enormous profits on their patience.

In recent years Pennsylvania has made settlements advantageous to owners of small minorities of stocks of controlled roads which the larger system wished to absorb.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MINERAL RANGE

December—Gross Profits on per cent

| | Gross Profits on per cent |
|------|---------------------------|
| 1906 | \$21,841,486 2.0% |
| 1907 | 21,841,486 2.0% |
| 1908 | 20,716,304 2.0% |
| 1909 | 18,238,476 2.0% |
| 1910 | 19,450,000 2.0% |
| 1911 | 23,065,745 2.0% |

December—Gross earnings

December—Net earnings

December—Total income

December—From July 1—

December—Operating revenue

December—Net revenue

December—Net income

December—From July 1—

December—Operating revenue

December—Net revenue

December—Net income

December—From July 1—

December—Operating revenue

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December—Operating revenue

December—Net revenue

December—Net income

December—From July 1—

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

COOPERATIVE CREDIT PRACTISED IN EGYPT AND PRINCE ASSISTS

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Reference has continually been made in the columns of this paper to the progress of the cooperative credit movement in India. It is, consequently, encouraging to learn that in Egypt also the movement has obtained a footing.

According to information collected by the Egyptian Gazette it would appear that there are 12 cooperative societies in Egypt, 12 of them being societies for the purchase and distribution among members of agricultural implements, seed and working cattle. All these societies are of a purely agricultural nature.

In addition to the above there is one society, composed of both artisans and laborers, which has been formed for the purpose of obtaining money to be loaned out to members on their collective guarantee.

Prince Hussein Kamel, who has taken a deep interest in the movement, has arranged for a native gentleman well versed in these matters to travel about Europe and examine on the spot the working of similar institutions.

He has also made arrangements for a French government officials to spend four or five months in this country in order to investigate the methods of conducting business here and to report to him thereon. This gentleman has been asked to make proposals which may conduce to the more efficient working of the local societies.

ANALYSIS OF CELT AND SAXON TYPES MADE BY MR. GARVIN

Well-Known Editor of Observer and Now Also of Pall Mall Gazette Reveals Iberian Race as Dominant Strain, and Cites Napoleon and Lloyd-George

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Mr. Garvin, the editor of the Observer, and who has quite recently become editor also of the Pall Mall Gazette, lectured on Jan. 16 before the Tuesday Society, choosing as his subject, "Celt and Saxon."

The able and energetic writer opened his lecture by a witty exposure of the fallacy generally entertained with regard to the Celt and Saxon racial characteristics. This fallacy, said Mr. Garvin, consists in the conventional hypothesis popularly believed to exist between the two types which are conceived as follows:

The Saxon must be fair, large-limbed and blue-eyed, practical and of great inventive faculty. The Saxons are the empire-builders, the discoverers, and they are the creators in literature and art.

The Celts are supposedly more attractive than the Saxons but less competent; they are a contrast in every way, darker, smaller and quicker, not so persevering, with intelligence but no staying power, no patience and no constructive faculty at all.

Iberian Was Pioneer

Mr. Garvin declares this theory to be false because long before the Celts and Saxons entered England as alien minorities, a race was established there which has been variously named, but which may be known most conveniently as the Iberian.

This race has been established for hundreds of centuries and had acclimated itself far more deeply and thoroughly to its environment than the Celts or Saxons have ever been able to do. It is the blood of this most ancient and solid foundation to the British race that runs in the veins of most of the inhabitants of Great Britain.

This dominant strain is at once more emotional and more impersonal than either Celt or Saxon, and it contains an incalculable element, owing to the fact that when under control, with all his faculties working normally there is nothing the Iberian cannot accomplish, but when he gets beyond control then there is a cataclysm.

Napoleon Was Type

Napoleon, a son of Corsica, where the Iberian type remains pure and strong, destroyed himself by his own momentum, which, once in action, he could not arrest. This deep and long hidden substructure of the English race is making

FRENCH ACADEMY RECEIVES

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—M. Henri de Regnier was today received into the French Academy. He pronounced the usual speech of enology upon his predecessor, Count Melchior de Vogue. Count Albert de Mun replied.

NEW WORKSHOPS FOR EDINBURGH

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Lord Pentland, the secretary for Scotland, formally inaugurated a new venture in Edinburgh in the form of workshops for the instruction of people at evening classes in various crafts.

EFFECT OF LONDON ATMOSPHERE ON ART DEBATED IN TIMES

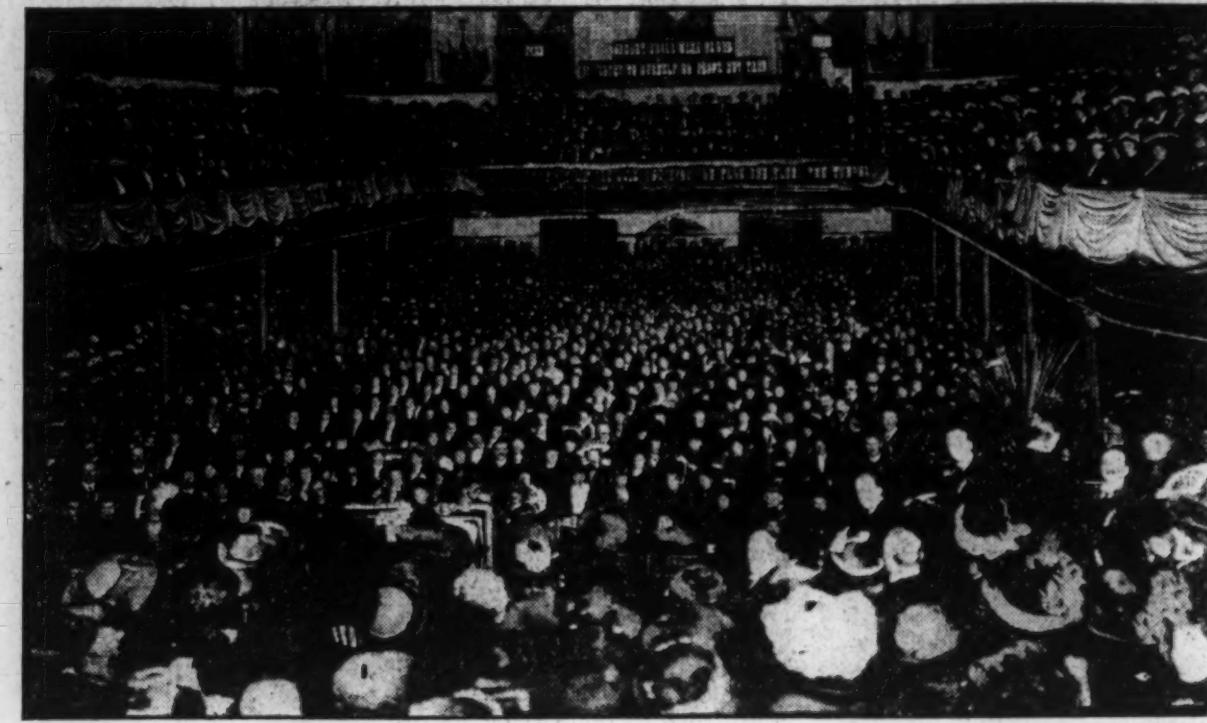
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—There seem to be differences of opinion as to the merit of London air. A correspondent of the Times had written maintaining that the atmosphere of London was injurious to the treasures of the Wallace collection. This produced a letter from Lord Redesdale in which he says that the London atmosphere does not contain sulphuric acid, and is therefore harmless to the art treasures.

Sir W. R. Richmond, however, entirely dissents from Lord Redesdale's views. They are, he says, directly contrary to that of numerous chemists of universal reputation. As a result of a careful computation, Dr. Rideal estimated that something between half a million and a million tons of sulphuric acid are admitted into the air of London every year from the shafts of factories and the chimneys of private houses.

It may interest the public to know, Sir William Richmond says, that steps are being taken to organize an international smoke abatement exhibition which will be held at the Agricultural hall in March and April. There will be a loan collection, which it is hoped will exclusively show the disastrous effects produced by the smoke of London.

Writing in Nature, Professor Cohen says: "The total sulphur, either as sulphur or sulphuric acid, is everywhere high, but particularly in and near the chief manufacturing centers."

UNIONISTS OF ULSTER ARE ROUSED BY INTENDED HOME RULE MEETING



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Gathering of Ulster women Unionists in Ulster hall, Belfast, when it was resolved to "stand by our men" in the fight against home rule

Why Ulster Orangemen were indignant at the announcement of the coming home rule "invasion" led by Winston Churchill and Mr. Redmond is explained for Monitor readers in the following sketch.

(Special to the Monitor)
BELFAST, Ireland.—Nobody who does not know Ireland can be said to have begun to understand the home rule question. No one who does not know Belfast can understand the position which that city has taken with regard to the visit of Winston Churchill.

It is common to talk of Ulster as if Ulster was a Unionist unit, but this is not the case. Just as there was a Unionist population all through the three other provinces, so there is a home rule population in Ulster. What the relation of the Unionist voters to the home rulers really is, it is difficult to discover. So many home rule and Nationalist seats are uncontested that the true proportions never appear.

The representation of Ulster is, for instance, fairly evenly divided, 17 Unionists against 16 home rulers; but when it comes to population, the preponderance is entirely on the Unionist side. The county of Donegal, to give one example, returns four Nationalists unopposed, and has a total voting power of between 24,000 and 25,000 people.

Antrim Is Unionist

The county of Antrim, on the other hand, returns three Unionists unopposed and one opposed, and has a voting capacity of between 33,000 and 34,000. But in addition to this Antrim contains the city of Belfast, which returns three Unionists unopposed, and one Nationalist by a small majority, and Belfast has a voting capacity of about 48,000 votes.

It will be seen from this in a moment, that though Antrim only returns one hundred per cent more voters than Donegal, on a properly compiled register she would return a considerable amount more. Therefore, when it is said that Ulster returns almost as many Nationalists as Unionists, the statement, though literally true, is virtually very deceptive.

Belfast, however, it has been shown, is overwhelmingly Unionist. Two of its divisions, with a voting population of 28,000, return Unionists unopposed. In another division, with a voting power of 10,600, there was a contest, certainly, but only between two Unionists.

The fourth division, with a voting capacity of a little under 9,000, only returns a Nationalist by a majority of less than 500 votes.

Rivalry in Parades

For years, the two parties in Belfast have celebrated the anniversaries of St. Patrick's day and the battle of the Boyne with immense vigor. Processions, bands and banners have paraded their respective quarters, and uncompromising allusions to the other side, so perfectly understood in Belfast, and for that matter in all Ireland, have been shouted with immense relish and profusion.

Sometimes, in the old days, the processions strayed over their boundaries, and then there was an exhibition of the truly Irish way of settling a political argument. The Shankhill road in Belfast was at one time as much the cockpit of the city, as ever Belgium was that of Europe.

In those days the Belfast garrison used to have considerably lively times. The 17th of March and the 1st of July were red letter days, sometimes in more senses than one. The last pitched battle took place, of course, in the days when Lord Morley was Irish secretary. Since then politics have, from an Irish point of view, been considerably dull and nothing more lively than a procession or a political gathering has excited the city.

Now, the Nationalists have in their own quarter, a hall known as St. Mary's hall, where up to now all their gatherings have taken place. And it is prob-

able that if Mr. Churchill and Mr. Redmond had chosen to address their meeting in St. Mary's hall, nothing worse would have taken place than a possible counter demonstration in the Ulster hall.

The Ulster hall, the finest in the city, is situated in the very center of the Unionist district of Belfast in the most prominent street in the city, Donegal place. It has been always devoted to Unionist gatherings. It is here Mr. Baldwin spoke on the occasion of his famous visit to the city and it is here that Lord Randolph Churchill uttered that tremendous war-whoop, "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right."

It may be imagined, then, with what indignation the news that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Redmond proposed to invade the Ulster hall, and to bring the whole of the home rule party into the Unionist quarter, was received. To find a parallel for it, it would be necessary to send the procession of the 1st of July, with its drums and fifes playing "Vinegar Hill," into the heart of the Nationalist quarter.

Coat Tail Trodden On

When an Irishman tramples his coat, with the invitation to his neighbor to tread on it, there is never the slightest hesitation in obliging him. The engagement of the Ulster hall was the clearest invitation to the Unionist party to tread on the home rule coat, and it must be admitted it was accepted with the alacrity which might have been expected. Whether the political sagacity of the acceptance was equal to its pugnacious whole-heartedness, is altogether another thing.

The meeting of the Unionist council at which the decision was taken, was a remarkable one. It was fully attended and the vote was absolutely unanimous. There must have been grave reasons which led the responsible leaders of the party to come to the decision they did.

On reason seems to have been that they were convinced that the idea was to represent the meeting of the Non-conformists of England as the welcoming of the home rule idea by the Ulster Presbyterians. It is true, as has been said, with a parlance political expression, that the Presbyterian home rulers could probably be taken to the meeting in a tramcar; but this fact might easily have been dexterously avoided by a practised political speaker in an English urban constituency.

On the other hand, the leaders of the party seem to have been aware that the "conversion" of Ulster.

SEAMEN INCLUDED IN COMPENSATION ACT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Included in the South Australian statute book are a number of important acts designed for the protection of workers. These have now been added to by the passing of a new workmen's compensation act.

Referring to this measure recently the attorney-general (the Hon. W. J. Denny) stated that the chief alterations it made to the existing laws on the subject were, firstly, the inclusion of an additional number of persons within the purview of the act, and secondly, the elimination of the technical difficulties which so frequently arose in the courts in determining whether workmen were or were not engaged in a "factory." Under the old system every workman had to prove that he came within the scope of the act; now every workman is included unless he belongs to a class specifically excluded.

An innovation in South Australian legislation is the inclusion of seamen in the provisions of the act.

If they did not take steps to control the situation themselves, their followers would take it into their own hands. In these circumstances the riots which might have followed would have been of unparalleled violence. That 40,000 determined Orangemen can be massed in and round Donegal palace at a wave of the hand from the grand master of the lodges there is not a shadow of a doubt, and if 40,000 men are placed in and around the Ulster hall on the day of Mr. Churchill's visit the whole of the Irish constabulary in Ireland would be unable to move them. The only power that could move them would be a military force with quick-firing guns.

Dundin castle would think a very long time before it would attempt to solve the difficulty in this way: the more so perhaps as it will be remembered that Lord Wolseley warned the Duke of Connaught, at that time commander-in-chief of the forces, that if the order were given to the troops to fire on such a concourse there was not the remotest doubt that the fire would be delivered in the air.

Case of Glass House

The home rulers, to be quite candid, are not exactly the people to object to the arbitrary division of the Ulster council. Freedom of speech they have never too scrupulously respected. The experiences of Mr. Dolan in Leitrim, Mr. Healey in Louth, and Mr. O'Brien at Westport, are sufficient proof of this, and they ought really to have too much humor to adopt an attitude of outraged virtue.

The situation is undoubtedly a grave one, but it is one which has got to be faced in the attempt to bring a home rule bill into force in Ireland. When a vast body of people is opposed to a change in the constitution, it is a very serious thing to attempt that change. It is possible, and something more than possible, that the Ulster Unionist council wish to show the government in advance something of what its strength amounts to, and the object lesson is a very real and a very serious one.

There were several possible ways out of the difficulty.

The giving way of Winston Churchill, who has consented to speak elsewhere, was probably not only the simplest step, but, politically, probably the most resourceful. The "intolerance" of Ulster can now be urged on the urban platforms of England even more vigorously than the "conversion" of Ulster.

On the other hand, the leaders of the party seem to have been aware that the "conversion" of Ulster.

CHANGE IN SUGAR CONVENTION IS BEING OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Many protests against the possible denunciation of the Brussels sugar convention have reached the West Indies committee. The speaker of the House of Assembly, Sir Frederick Clark, in a letter from Barbadoes says that the maintenance of the convention will prove to be a matter of vital importance to the sugar producing colonies in those parts.

Referring to this measure recently the attorney-general (the Hon. W. J. Denny) stated that the chief alterations it made to the existing laws on the subject were, firstly, the inclusion of an additional number of persons within the purview of the act, and secondly, the elimination of the technical difficulties which so frequently arose in the courts in determining whether workmen were or were not engaged in a "factory." Under the old system every workman had to prove that he came within the scope of the act; now every workman is included unless he belongs to a class specifically excluded.

Some bounties were abolished in the West Indian islands the acreage employed in growing the sugar canes has been materially extended. That the crops do not show a corresponding increase is partly attributable to the fact that in Barbadoes a considerable amount of sugar is sold in the form of fancy molasses.

QUEENSLAND NEEDS SKILLED LABOR IS PLAINT TO PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—A deputation from the Queensland Chamber of Manufacturers recently waited upon the premier and placed before him the shortage of skilled labor in Queensland, more particularly in the southeastern portion.

Representatives were made that there was a scarcity of hands in the clothing trade, the iron trades, the furniture trade, the tanning trade and of mill hands and sawyers, etc., the boot trade and the coach building trade, and in many of these cases the rates of pay were from 15 to 20 per cent over wages board rates, and more than 100 per cent in excess of the rates obtaining in Great Britain.

The premier in reply stated that the policy pursued by the government since the revival of immigration had been to secure men for the primary industries and the money was voted by Parliament on that understanding. He thought the wages in Queensland should be a sufficient attraction to bring skilled labor from England. He asked to be furnished with a schedule of the wages payable in the several industries in Queensland and agricultural classes.

Mr. Runciman pointed out how his interest in agriculture commenced before he entered his present office, and that whereas school gardens were attached to a few hundred schools when he first went to the board of education, there were now some 5000 school gardens throughout the rural districts.

AGRICULTURE BOARD PRESIDENT IN FAVOR OF SMALL HOLDINGS

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—Lord Grey and Mr. Runciman, president of the board of agriculture, were the guests of the Newcastle Farmers Club at their annual dinner held in this city recently. Mr. Runciman, in the course of a speech, supported the small holding policy and declared that small holdings had come to stay.

Referring to the proposals for disposing of the development fund as regards agriculture, he stated that assistance would be given to agricultural colleges and other institutions to the extent of £12,000 a year and that a sum of £35,000 a year would be spent on research and experimental work. He also explained how these institutions suffered from the lack of men, and in order to provide a remedy it had been decided to spend £16,500 a year on what would be termed scholarships for those clubs where young men would be trained, who were anxious to devote their time and energy to the work of these institutions and agricultural classes.

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Dear Alice—
One of the first shops I visited yesterday was the

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372 Boylston Street, Boston

over the Cadillac warehouse. I saw some of the cutest dresses with blue and pink cuffs and collars for and 2-year-old girls. I also saw some of the prettiest baby gowns. The Baby Bunting are so serviceable this cold weather. We will be glad to have a bonnet that could be adjusted for either a high or low cap. I get all of my children's things there. Send for Outfit circular.

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THE HOME FORUM

WHEN the outlook is not good, try the uplook," somebody says, and wisely. The great advantage of the uplook is that our help cometh from above. Things that are on our own level may be mean and small, insufficient and futile, so far as help goes, but there is power, expansion, largeness, limitless love overspreading us just above. Lift up your eyes, lift up your heart. Just try the uplook, and see if there is not abundant courage and comfort to be had in that direction.—*Todays Magazine*.

PICTURE OF A GRACIOUS QUEEN

WHEN M. Baileu was lecturing on the character of Queen Louise of Prussia before an audience in Berlin, at the close a man stepped up and asked whether she really had been as lovely and lovable as tradition says. He writes of the incident, saying:

The question may be readily and decisively answered. We can point to the pictures where Vigee-Lebrun, Grassi and Tischbein have depicted the charm of her presence; but more appealing are the descriptions of her from the pen of two foreigners—a Frenchman and an Englishman. Count Segur, who came to Berlin with Duron in 1803, wrote: "One of the memories that have remained with me from my brief journey is the admiration that the beautiful and gifted Queen of Prussia aroused in me. There was such a harmonious sweetness in her voice, something so lovable and irresistibly appealing in her words, such charm and majesty in her bearing, that, completely dazed for some moments, I believed myself in the presence of one of those beings whose attractions are depicted to us in the fables of the

olden times." And the English secretary of legation writes to his sister, the same year: "In society, particularly among the younger people, there reigns a feeling of chivalrous devotion to the Queen, and a sunny smile or a glance from her brightly laughing eyes is a token of favor eagerly coveted. Few women are endowed with so much charm, and she is just as lovable and gracious as she is beautiful in face and form."

But the charm really "radiated from her inner nature, whose beautiful, gentle harmony animated her motions and reechoed in her voice." In her countenance there "beamed the peace of a candid, pure soul, joyous and happy" and anxious to make others so. "I feel so kindly toward people," she once wrote to a friend, "my whole being is love" for them: I should like to know them happy and contribute toward making them so, at my own expense."

If you don't believe that there is room at the top of the ladder, don't stand around and talk about it—climb up and find out for yourself.—Judge.

BOHEMIAN QUARTER IN NEW YORK

ONE of the picturesque centers of life in New York is said to be a true Bohemian quarter, where the Bohemians who are immigrants to the city continue their old national customs and by meetings of a social kind after a long day's work is done keep the language, literature and music of the motherland fresh in their own memory and foster their children's love for it as well.

One may go into a jeweler's shop in this Bohemian district of the city and perhaps find the wealthy proprietor discussing a point of music or of action with one of his clerks. They are, per-

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Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep

Rocked in the cradle of the deep,
I lay me down in peace to sleep,
Secure I rest upon the wave,
For Thou, O Lord, hast power to save.
I know Thou wilt not slight my call,
For Thou dost mark the sparrow's fall;
And calm and peaceful shall I sleep,
Rocked in the cradle of the deep.

—Emma Hart Willard.

College an Ideal

"There is something of the dreamer in most of our city boys," said a teacher the other day. "When the school authorities learned from their records that many boys leave high school because of their inability to master an additional language they offered a course which would fit a boy for practical work at the trades.

"For a while the classes in this course were overcrowded. Gradually, however, it became known that a boy who entered this new course would later (should he ever desire to enter) find the college and university doors closed to him. None who knock at the doors of these higher institutions of learning may be admitted without credit in German or Latin.

"Immediately the course became unpopular, for none wished to sacrifice the possibility of college, be it ever so slender."—New York Sun.

Today's Puzzle

PALINDROME

There's a word composed of three letters alone.

Which reads backward and forward the same.

It expresses the sentiment warm from the heart.

And to beauty lays principal claim.

ANSWER TO JUMLED PROVERBS.

Cut your coat according to your cloth.

A little rain lays much dust. Better late than never.

GROWING DATES IN ARIZONA

To those for whom the name Arizona connotes deserts and wide, grassy levels where cattle range, this tropical picture will be a surprise. Here are the luxuriant palm growths of southern lands, producing fruits abundantly and adding another note of interest to a land of varied natural wonders and beauties.

Date growing is becoming an industry in this newest of commonwealths. The largest date orchard in the United States is located at Tempe, nine miles east of Phoenix. About 20 varieties have been planted and all seem to be doing well. High prices are realized for the fruit, \$40 worth of dates having been sold from single trees in their fifth year, although little fruit is expected from the date palms in their native home in North Africa and Arabia before the eighth year.

Aid was extended by the United States department of agriculture in introducing the date palm. The seed is planted from November to March, the plants set from April to August and the fruit begins to mature from September to January the third year. In this industry the Colorado and Salt river valleys, with a few other valleys of the arid Southwest, have a monopoly in America.

Another tropical fruit which Arizona is producing successfully is the olive. An annual net profit of from \$100 to \$400 an acre has been made where proper care is exercised. The olive oil from this section of the United States is commanding a wide market.

Phoenix, the capital city of Arizona, where the accompanying picture was taken, is near the center of the Salt river



PICKING FRUIT FROM DATE PALM IN PHOENIX

valley. The attractiveness of the city extension of the palm drives and is being increased year by year by the systematic tree planting.

INDIVIDUALITY AND THE HOME LIFE

This seems to be a time when reform or change, the advance of some one of a dozen different classes of the people into new and presumably improved conditions, is the preoccupation of nearly everybody. Especially are women concerned with these reforms, working to improve the condition of children, of working women, of animals, of the schools, striving for cleaner and more beautiful cities, and especially agitated over the difficulties of getting good household help.

A lady writing in the Century has put forth yet another reform idea, not entirely new but bearing restatement and reconsideration, namely, that the mothers of America should take a stand for independence in their homes. American mothers have hitherto been proverbial for self-sacrifice, for eliminating themselves as individuals and merging themselves in the family circle. Especially where there are growing daughters—most especially of all when there is but one daughter—then the mother appears to have lost all initiative in things pertaining to her own life, and the brilliant young woman just back from college or even the schoolgirl just beginning to do up her braids dominates the household.

Daughter says how the house shall be furnished, how mother shall dress; daughter's friends are entertained so much that mother's cannot be. The very amusements which mother shall indulge are chosen to suit daughter's convenience and pleasure. Mother must go to chaperone daughter here and there, and must perhaps try to have an interest in intellectual pleasures for which she has had no training nor any natural taste. Mother is afraid to dress as she likes to, to do the things that amuse her, to show what pleases her—in a dozen ways she is trying to keep up with impudent girls that thinks the things of its own hour are all that are worth while.

The contributor to this magazine tells of a mother who at last revolted, went

to Paris, got a supply of pretty clothes, began to invite her friends to the home and to go about by herself; and very much surprised the daughter by proving herself an entity, a somebody, a person whom people thought worth seeking out for her own sake, not just because she was daughter's mamma.

Now, in spite of the congress of women in clubs, and the plain fact that women of maturity are far more in evidence socially than they were 10 or 20 years ago in America, there are still plenty of mothers who are following the nineteenth century tradition and allowing themselves to be seen and not heard when daughter is by. It is bad for daughter to be taken so seriously in her own home, bad for her self-centered impulses to be indulged so constantly, and certainly after a time mother has to wake up to the fact that she has let her own life interests get away from her, and with daughter, perhaps, gone from the home, there seems little left to give mother a reason for being there.

As to being a mother, as to being anything else that is useful it must still hold good that the more one can be in oneself the more one can be in every relation of usefulness to others.

GETTING RESULTS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The whole world is striving for results. Causes set into operation do not stop until they arrive at effects. Every plan, all work and effort, tend to some definite end. The spectacle before us, however, is a world of people struggling for things they do not get and finding less satisfaction than they had hoped if they do get what they want. Some way the situation is very much awry and very much needs a remedy. Both points of view and methods evidently need changing before all men shall arrive at peace and satisfaction.

Now many centuries ago the founder of Christianity defined the one and only way of getting desirable results in the working out of human problems. "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," he is recorded by John as saying. "I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me;" he also declared. In every word and deed Christ Jesus testified to a law higher than scholasticism had formulated and to a method surer in its results than human ways and means. His exaltation of the pure in heart, the meek, the merciful, the forgiving, his upholding of self-surrender, loyalty to one master, faith and trust and constancy in listening to and obeying "the Father," were all a revelation of method higher than the world's way; and before his own application of this method sin, sickness and death fled away. Moreover, he taught his disciples the law and order of these same methods and in the measure they lived and applied them sin and disease were subdued for them and those about them. And most fortunately these righteous methods and their blessed results in human lives were so well recorded and the records have been so well preserved that men and women today may learn about them.

True Christianity must find Scriptural teaching applicable to present human needs; and without clearly understood spiritual rules for living it would be as impracticable as would abstract

mathematics without any rules for reducing it to the solution of our problems. Christian Science furnishes these rules for Christian living, based upon the omnipotence and omniscience of God as divine Mind; and he who will devote himself to the study and practice of Christlikeness may by these spiritual rules solve his life-problems and grow in grace as logically as he who applies the science of numbers may grow in ability and accuracy. Again, our neighbor's use of mathematics may be admired by us, even envied by us; but it is not mathematics with us and results do not come to us until we make it our own through the same personal devotion to its study. So with the practice of righteousness and its results. Righteousness with our neighbor and happy results in his life may set us good example and inspire us to the same thing. But we do not get results ourselves until we too apply spiritual law in our own experiences and grow Christlike enough to earn honestly and lawfully the reward—the results of rightness.

We are doubtless all learning that the human mentality of itself is not capable of reaching right results. It is limited, misguided, ignorant, and sometimes willful. Many conscientious and lovable people do continually as nearly right as they see and the world is better for them; but even then the law and order of the right doing that brings scientifically demonstrable results is not available until the law of God is understood. Without God, in a word, there are no satisfying results. With His law overturning all the evil of the human mentality and setting up in its stead divine points of view and divine methods we find

the results of His law working in our lives. Then we cease, in a way, to work for results; knowing that the divine presence and power entering our thoughts, purifying our motives, cleansing our desires, will bring its own results and we may well trust them to be better than any of our own shaping. The highest Christianity helps us to do right and then to trust results rather than to force them. When we learn through scientific Christianity that evil has no power in the sight of God, and that as we understand Him it loses for us its claims to power; when we through this knowledge lesser somewhat our fear of evil and come to see that God's law builds success for the right-doer; when we yield ourselves genuinely to the service of good in our own motives and acts, striving that evil shall govern us not at all; then results come to us through the activity of such right thinking and we do not have to work specifically for them. The same intelligence, industry and perseverance, however, that we have brought to bear upon human efforts to get results must be harnessed to the service of right thoughts—the same spirit of "do it now" must prevail in our efforts to manifest good. Not tomorrow, not just when trouble comes, but now and all the time we must think right thoughts and speak and do what they prompt. And then, whether their results be from the human point of view and at the moment failure or success, discipline or recompense, we shall be satisfied; for we know by divine logic that every right thought externalizes itself in good; that whatever increases spiritual understanding is in the end of profit; and that right results cannot be separated from right motive and right effort when we can prove through the law of pure Christianity that evil has really no power. When working for results is swallowed up in the desire to work for cleaner, wiser living, for God-governed living, the problem will be solved. The consequences of God with men will be seen and felt and the results of every right desire and of all honest work will surely appear.

A WAY, then, with all complaints, all meager and mean anxieties! Take your duty and be strong in it, as God will make you strong. The harder it is the stronger, in fact, you will be. Understand, also, that the great question here is not what you will get, but what you will become. The greatest wealth you can ever get will be in yourself. Take your burdens and troubles and losses and wrongs, if come they must and will, as your opportunities, knowing that God has girded you for greater things than these.—Horace Bushnell.

ANSWERS TO THE TELEPHONE

MOST of us when we take down the receiver of the telephone and meet a blank feel a little impulse of impatience which should in itself remind us what our real conveniences are in this day. For it is so usual to hear the instant response, "Number?" that the delay of a few seconds aggrieves us beyond reason.

Investigations have recently been made under the auspices of a state commission to determine the average time involved in the reply to a call, and according to the New York Herald, the system in that city is slower than in most other places in its response to the subscriber's demand. Perhaps this is because in smaller places there is less work done per operator than in New York. The statement reads:

The average answer by operators in New York city from the time the receiver is taken from the hook until the first answer is 6.6 seconds. A high grade of telephone service will show an average answer in 3.6 seconds, and the tests at Rochester show 3.4 seconds.

The tests were made by inspectors provided with stop watches and an apparatus for recording speed and accuracy.

Let us follow truth in love.—Ralph Cudworth.

WONDERFUL CITY OF THE INCAS

CUSCO, the ancient capital of the Incas in Peru, is one of the half dozen most remarkable ancient ruins in existence. A writer in Scribner's affirms that even the great wall of China or the pyramids and remains of Egypt offer nothing more stimulating to the imagination and the sense of wonder than this city. It was largely destroyed by the Spanish in their search for the hidden stores of gold said to be laid away there by the Incas, and this city was moreover a reconstruction, no one knows how old, of a city that had stood there even before the Incas came.

The buildings were, many of them, built of brown stone, the edges and sides beautifully smoothed. In some cases they are of big boulders, with the edges nicely fitted. These were probably the stones used by the original builders of the city.

The statement is made by this writer that no tool nor weapon had ever been discovered at that time which had an edge that could have cut these stones.

There is a tradition that there was a certain plant the juice of which when applied to stone ate its way along the line where it was painted, resistlessly. The mystery remains how these stones were shaped and how the gigantic blocks were set in place.

The streets of this remarkable city are not more than 14 feet wide, so that no

large crowds could gather at any one spot. There are wonderful wood carvings still found in the cathedral, the work of the Indians, and many reliefs and remains show the effort of the Spanish to combine Christian worship with the old tribal religions of the Indians, and so hold their new charges to church attendance.

It is said that still from time to time pieces of old Inca gold are brought in by the Indians, and it is sometimes thought that they know of secret hiding places where the precious metal is stored.

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Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 8, 1912

The Business Situation

IT MAY be rather difficult for the United States Steel Corporation and its shareholders to extract much that is encouraging from the last quarterly earnings report made public this week. The net earnings for the period, \$23,105,115, were about as large as many had anticipated, but they make unfavorable comparison with other corresponding quarters for several years past. Lower prices for products and decreased orders were the trouble. The corporation has had to struggle with smaller profits by reason of price reductions which were made in the hope of stimulating business. During the month of January quotations for various lines advanced somewhat, and, although the March quarter has been usually the leanest of the year, hope is expressed that the showing for the period will not be relatively so unfavorable as otherwise might be expected. The results for the full year were far from satisfactory from the standpoint of profits. There were many obstacles to overcome, and with the federal investigation and litigation on hand the corporation has had a trying time of it. But there is this consolation. The Steel Corporation has a wonderful capacity for production and an organization that is most skilfully managed. Doubtless there will always be a demand for steel. Business cannot remain for long in a comatose condition and sooner or later litigation will come to an end. If the Steel Corporation and other industries succeed in weathering the storm, the time is coming when great prosperity once more will be enjoyed. The steel industry is probably the most important of all the manufacturing enterprises, and when general business once more begins to go forward the accumulating requirements for steel products will conduct to great activity in this line.

Some disappointment has been expressed that the first month of the new year did not witness a greater trade expansion. There has been a slackening in railroad earnings for the past few weeks, attributable to arctic temperatures and the accompanying difficulty in moving freight. Occasion is still presented for bringing about greater efficiency of operation. Some roads are addressing themselves to this subject with much success. One important system, in its effort to improve conditions and effect greater operating economy, has offered to pay its employees for ideas furnished by them whereby better results may be obtained. It is said that good returns have been received from this offer. As no one man or coterie of men, no matter how wise or expert they may be, can keep close watch on an entire system in its detailed workings, it may readily be seen that if operations themselves give thought to it great advantage to the company must naturally obtain.

Money continues in great abundance at all the leading centers owing to the moderate demand for funds in business. As this money must seek employment sooner or later, it is altogether likely that much of it will find lodgment in high-class bonds. There are already indications of awakened activity in the bond market and a much better business in this line may be expected later.

Doing and Getting One's Share

WHETHER the business morals of the country are as bad as some allege—whether practically all the great commercial, financial and industrial activities of the nation should be indicted for one form or other of wrongdoing—it would seem that those who are professedly striving to bring about reforms should go about their work temperately, as a matter of policy, if for no other reason. They can gain nothing for their cause by hurling invective indiscriminately; on the contrary, they can lose much. There are many thousands who do not, and who will not, believe that things are actually as bad as they are represented to be, who will not be convinced, at all events, that the situation is beyond the reach of ordinary remedies.

Political and economic crises are not uncommon. Whatever the nation may be, wherever it may be, it is apt to seem always either in course of being ruined or in course of being saved by one group of persons or another, both of which will have it that the present time is the most critical it has ever experienced. The stock in trade of the professional spellbinder the world over is to impress the public, or as large a part of it as possible, with the belief that if things do not turn out very nearly as he has outlined them then the future of the land will be dark.

Earnest, sober-minded, deep-thinking men in public affairs should not countenance this procedure, much less become active parties to it. Those who talk about the "desperate crisis" confronting the people of the United States today, going so far as to place it beyond anything the nation has heretofore faced and survived, may touch the emotions of the uninformed, but grieve the intelligent and judicious. The people of the United States have met and solved even more serious problems than any now confronting them. There is no problem before them today, we believe, that cannot be reasoned out.

In the course of the present controversy questions are being introduced the effect of which can only be to complicate matters and postpone the return of the public calmness that will alone permit of all parties coming together on the best possible terms. The point has been raised, for example, that some get less than their share, some more than their share, of all that is going. To raise this question again before there is anything like a proper conception or understanding of what a fair share is—while men are in a little agreement concerning a fair share of getting as they are with relation to a fair share of doing—is simply to distract public thought fruitlessly. Every right-thinking person has his heart and his eye fixed upon an ideal, and every right-minded person is working and praying for the reign of equal justice on earth, but right-minded people will hesitate to provoke, encourage and perpetuate class antagonisms by injecting into an already delicate situation questions that can be solved only through the quickening of the human conscience and the uplifting of human nature to the standard of the Golden Rule.

It is about this time of year that the man who has attained some prominence in politics must decide whether he will next summer give his talents to the Chautauqua lecture course or his undivided time to his country.

It is possible that when all the facts become known the mutiny in the ranks of the Mexican soldiery will be found to lack much of the importance now given it. Such outbreaks have occurred in countries more settled and more pretentious than Mexico. Considered as an outburst of lawlessness, this occurrence can hardly in fairness be offered as an evidence of Mexico's unfitness for self-government. The mutineers have been acting as rioters rather than as revolutionists. They have perpetrated outrages of the character usually committed by an undisciplined mob. Locally much harm has already been done, and even more is likely unless the Mexican federal authorities shall at once grapple vigorously with the situation.

It is riot in Ciudad Juarez, not rebellion, and no matter how highly colored some of the despatches may be this fact must be borne in mind by Americans if they would judge the situation intelligently and rightly. In its general manifestations the Mexican riot does not differ very materially from the American, the English, the German, the French, Italian or Russian. Good government, however, is tested by the length to which lawlessness is permitted to go. Here is where Mexico is now to be tested. There is a call for the protection of Americans and American interests on both sides of the border, and this call should be heeded and responded to promptly, but with prudence. It is of the greatest moment that Mexico itself shall be permitted, so far as possible, to deal with this difficulty, to solve her own problems. Interference by the United States, no matter how friendly it might be, would increase rather than lessen the complications which the Madero government must contend with on the border. On the other hand, if the Madero government shall prove itself equal to the present emergency it will be strengthened immensely in the esteem of the Mexican people.

The situation is critical in Mexico not because of the importance of the Ciudad Juarez mutiny, but because the handling of it will test the quality of the rulers of the country. Hesitancy, incompetence, weakness on their part would invite the spread of lawlessness and a demand from European governments for protection of their citizens and interests which the United States could not well ignore.

AT ANY period in a national political campaign, the man who gathers up, classifies and arranges the facts obtainable and then presents them in intelligible form to the public, regardless of the side for which he is spokesman, is practically certain to get an attentive and a respectful hearing. This appears to be what Mr. Hilles has done as private secretary and probable political manager of President Taft. It is possible to go farther and say that the man who does this efficiently and conscientiously is a public benefactor. People read the newspaper reports, but not all people are qualified, even if they have the time, to put them properly together so that sound conclusions may be drawn from them. To the thoughtful and right-minded the solicitude of Mr. Hilles, less it should be felt that by reason of his position he is biased in his statements, is a most encouraging sign of the times. If the man prominent in politics only knew it, he has it in his own hands always to command attention and respect; he need only be absolutely square with the people whom he is trying to reach.

Touching a most favorable forecast made by Mr. Hilles with regard to the prospects of Mr. Taft's renomination, the secretary says: "I would not make this prediction did I not feel that my information from all parts of the country warrants me in doing so. It is easy to make big claims and to try to deceive people, and I think that a man who does so without facts or figures to justify him is guilty of deception." True; and it is only a matter of time before such a man is found out and discredited. Mr. Hilles realizes, evidently, as do all honest men, that his statement with reference to the present political situation and its bearing on the Republican nomination for the presidency is important only so far as it is sincere. Friends and foes of Mr. Taft alike will place a valuation upon it in accordance with their belief in its sincerity. Mr. Hilles is comparatively a young man in the role he is called upon to fill at present, and it speaks well for him that he is apparently conscious of its delicacy and its responsibility.

We may take it, then, that at this stage in the campaign all the information to which the secretary of the President has access indicates that Mr. Taft will be renominated by his party next summer. As time goes on Mr. Taft's prospects may become less or more encouraging than they are today, but they can hardly at any time be affected, except for good, by authorized statements concerning them that bear the mark of sincerity.

CONGRESSMAN McCALL of Massachusetts is not prone to champion innovations in government. For many of the demands of progressives in his own party he has unconcealed dislike, supplemented by open antagonism wherever he finds it feasible to display it. The surprise is greater, therefore, that he should wish to amend the constitution. He has said such candid and uncompromising things about other men intent on altering an organic law so venerable (as antiquity is measured in America) and so "inspired" that it is disconcerting to find him also willing to change the fundamental law of national life, at least to the extent of amendment. Nor is the surprise diminished, but rather intensified, when the object to be gained is one of centralization of more authority in Washington. National and party trends in that direction have been supposed to be anathema to him. He has seemed to be growing Jeffersonian rather than Hamiltonian in his maturer years, as he has criticized policies of state supported by recent Presidents.

Now, however, he would have federal legislation governing hours of labor made constitutional, to the end that uniformity of time limit be established and present differences between the states abolished. Abstractly viewed, of course there is much to be said for this plan; but it is not as a doctrinaire that Congressman McCall acts. Practical conditions in industry and trade are showing that states with varying standards of labor as to time and wage, other things being equal, stand on a very different footing in competition for world business. Pressure of public opinion and political leaders' response thereto bring to pass restrictive legislation in certain commonwealths long before it comes in others. These laws, while admirable from the altruistic and ethical standpoint, effect a marked temporary, if not permanent, handicap on business in those states.

Critical Situation in Mexico

Hence it is the desire to equalize conditions of doing business that accounts primarily for this move to amend the constitution and not any changed political theory of lawmakers based on their abstract study of forms of government.

As an illustration, showing how economic conditions shape political history, this proposed amendment will be worth watching. Of course, it is likely to be opposed by representatives of states with industries that are unhampered by restrictive legislation; and it seems certain to be attacked by such public men, if and out of office, as adhere sincerely to a policy of state that would keep federal authority at a minimum. These citizens believe in diversity rather than in uniformity of political experiment by a democracy. Rather than close adaptation of law to sectional, provincial and local standards, however, it is worth considering whether, for a people as diverse in ideals and attainments as Americans, the nation should not strive to impose a norm.

Disposal of Municipal Garbage

A DESPATCH in this paper Friday reported that the city of New York would hereafter sell its garbage instead of giving it away, if it could find a purchaser. At present a private concern is paid for disposing of the garbage collected by the city. New York is only one of the larger municipalities somewhat behind the times in this matter. The garbage removal or garbage disposal question has for several years been prominently before the aldermen of many communities. In the early period of the agitation against the rather loose methods of disposing of city refuse, the American garbage furnace was largely employed in the United States. The system was crude and unsatisfactory. Aside from some offensive features, this method was severely criticized for its destructiveness. In Europe, it was soon discovered, much of the garbage was saved and plowed into land; in some of the larger cities, chemical processes were being employed in the treatment of the refuse, which meant a net profit to the municipality rather than a loss in disposing of it.

Three or four years ago reduction plants were installed in several of the principal American cities, New York among them. Cleveland had at that time the best equipment. Still later what were called "destructors" were installed to destroy the garbage of Seattle. Inventors and experimenters had become much interested in this line of work and improvements were made so rapidly that the original instalments fell into disuse. In many cases the expenditures on these were so large that the municipalities could not be moved to invest in others until they had some assurance that the new plants would not soon be out of date. About this time the point uppermost was that of making the municipal garbage plant pay; it could not be made to pay unless it was of the latest and best design.

In 1908, Milwaukee, Wis., and Columbus, O., took a departure which easily gave them the lead over all other American cities in this particular. The Milwaukee plant is described as one affording a good example of the high temperature type of incinerator, with the utilization of the resulting heat. The aim of this plant is to transform garbage into heat and power for commercial purposes, while that of the Columbus plant is to convert refuse into marketable grease and fertilizing material. These two plants have attracted a great deal of attention. It is said that they are the nearest approach to perfection in garbage disposition for revenue. However, improvements in garbage plants are frequent, and it is doubtless the case that great cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston, the problems of which are magnified, by reason of their area and population, as compared with those of smaller places, might now be able to install plants much superior to those that were available even two years ago. It is certainly to the interest of every large city to keep a watchful eye on garbage disposal improvements. The difference between handling a city's refuse under the old system and under the new might mean the difference between a deficiency and a surplus in the city treasury.

WHEN Mr. Meyer, now of the navy, but formerly of the postoffice department, was busy in educating Congress and the country to support of the postal bank system he used to predict that if it were tried one of the first results would be retention in this country of large sums of money previously sent abroad to foreign bankers by European or Asiatic residents or workers. Statistics, just issued by the postoffice department, show that in New York city since Aug. 1, when the postal banks were opened there, international money orders have fallen off in marked way, to be accounted for only on the supposition that the moneys that are now finding their way into the newly created banks represent savings that formerly were sent across the Atlantic. When statistics of other cities are collated with those of New York it will be safer perhaps to generalize; but the presumption is in favor of the contention of the department. It is a sense of security rather than a high rate of interest sought by the newcomer or the temporary resident from Europe or Asia while he is profiting by his labor in a country with a high wage scale. Uncle Sam now gives him what he wants in a way that meets with his understanding and that conforms with his experience as a depositor at home. The "private" banks of his countrymen in America too often have proved unreliable; the savings banks are not altogether satisfactory from the standpoint of a laborer who is here today and tomorrow miles away; transmission to Europe costs a share of the sum despatched. In the new banks there is security, simplicity of deposit and withdrawal and small charge for service rendered. No wonder deposits are mounting, the international money order business declining and the amount of fluid capital at the service of the depository national banks increasing!

THERE is said to be a small village in Indiana where the accumulated wealth of the inhabitants is greater than that of some cities. Names of the resident novelists and poets are, for some unexplained reason, withheld.

THE thing that gave Baden-Powell heroic proportions in the eyes of an intensely observant public was that he stayed at his South African post a very long time after he might have found several excuses for quitting it.

THE talk of abolishing army posts touches a tender spot in Chicago, where they seldom fail to point out Ft. Sheridan to visitors as one of the beauty spots.

Uniform Hours of Labor